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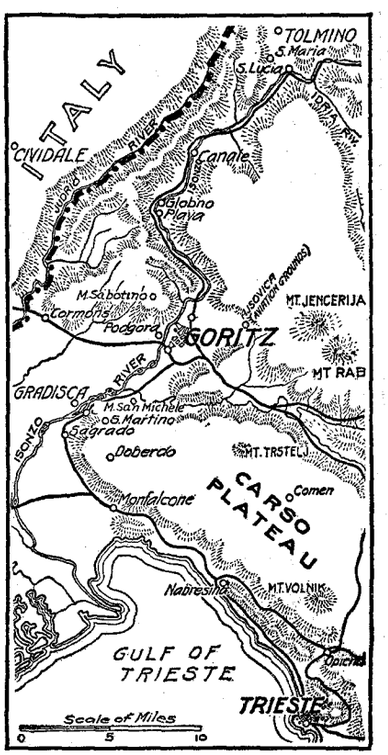
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

ITALY'S THRUST IN THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE

BY A MAGNIFICENT STROKE in the taking of Göritz, the "key to Trieste," Italy has shamed into silence the critics who complained of the way she was taking her part in the war. Thus some editorial observers express themselves about a victory that the New York *Herald* describes as "one of the most important successes to the credit of the Entente Alliance since the battle of the Marne." Pro-Ally optimists see in the event proof that the Allied offensive is beginning to tell fatally against the Central Empires, but pro-German sympathizers naturally discount this sort of prediction, and some editors who can not be so classified point out that even with Göritz and prisoners estimated at from 10,000 to 30,000 in the hands of the Italians on August 9, it is still a long way to Trieste. While the fall of the city, as the press inform us, was accomplished in a few days, the preliminary work began on May 24, 1915, when General Cadorna's troops occupied Caporetto Island on the middle Isonzo. The Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, in defending the Italian forces against criticism, claims that the difficulties they have had to face have been "singularly underestimated." In the first place, the whole Austro-Italian border "presents peculiar obstacles to invasion," because it is "fortified by nature as well as by man," and this journal adds:



WHERE ITALY INVADES AUSTRIA.

The capture of Gorizia (or Göritz) on August 9 is said to be "one of the most important successes to the credit of the Entente Alliance since the battle of the Marne."

"In the second place, the Trentino is driven like a wedge into Italy, being, in truth, Italian territory. So long as the Austrians were holding it strongly and threatening Venezia, it was a menace in the rear to an Italian invasion by the Isonzo Valley. The failure of the Austrian offensive there has relieved Italy of this peril. Moreover, the Austrian position at Göritz was nearly impregnable, not only because it was strongly defended by the character of the country, but also because an advance from Monfalcone would have left the Italian flank unprotected. Progress was, therefore, necessarily slow, especially since the railway-communications in the Trentino did not permit the rapid massing of the troops. The wonder is not that the Italians have done so little, but that they have done so much."

Now the capture of Göritz shows how well the Italians have employed their time in making ready for the grand attack, and *The Public Ledger* believes "we may not unreasonably expect to see, therefore, an Italian drive, in the near future, comparable with those of the other Allies." In this connection it is of interest to note in the New York *Evening Post* that—

"The field of operations that would be involved in an Italian advance upon Trieste comprises a quadrilateral about twenty miles long and from fifteen to twenty miles wide, with Göritz and Trieste lying at diagonally opposite corners. The northern boundary is the railway from Göritz, which, for eighteen miles, runs southeast in a perfect parallel to the coast railway from Monfalcone to Trieste. At Monte San Daniele the northern line turns sharply south to Trieste, and so forms the eastern boundary of the quadrilateral. The southern boundary is the aforesaid railway from Monfalcone to Trieste, and the western boundary is the railway from Monfalcone to Göritz, paralleling the Isonzo. At Monfalcone the Italians have stood for more than a year waiting for the fall of Göritz to liberate their left flank. The line of advance, therefore, is now along the railways from Göritz and Monfalcone east, and twenty miles apart. The country between is fairly level and adapted to cooperation between the two wings of the Italian army."

The New York *World* considers the taking of Göritz "one of the most important military achievements of the war" and reminds us that Italy's desire for a rectified northern boundary had a double cause—first, the number of "'unredeemed' Italian-speaking subjects of Austria supplied the powerful sentimental motive for entering the war," and then military men knew that "the up-hill boundary was so devised that Italy lay constantly at the mercy of Austrian armies, except when, as now, their attention is needed elsewhere," and this journal adds:

"Göritz is called the key to Trieste, and beyond Trieste lies

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Pola. Not without a desperate struggle will Austria surrender her only large seaport and her naval base. The day that chronicles her retreat at this vital point finds her also fighting rear-guard actions in Galicia against the advancing Russians. Of all the greater belligerents, the one that nominally began the war finds herself now in the greatest peril of collapse."

In striking contrast to confident predictions as to what is to follow the fall of Göritz, the New York *Sun* remarks first of all that "if there is a lesson of the war that should have been learned by this time, it is that a military success on any front has no real significance of victory on a large scale and that the importance of it can be easily exaggerated." All Italy, this journal tells us, is ringing with the glory of the capture of the bridge-head of Göritz by General Cadorna's troops, and there is a tendency to assume that "the road to Trieste lies open." But *The Sun* goes on to say:

"What has been forgotten is that the Italian trenches were only a mile away from the bridge-head so long ago as last December, and that the Austrians have had ample time to prepare a second line of defense, under instructions from the German General Staff, and to strengthen their formidable position on the Carso Plateau, which the Italians must storm before Trieste is placed in serious danger.

"The difficulties of forcing the whole Isonzo line, from Tolmino to Göritz and beyond, have not been generally understood by critics of the Italian operations. It has been, and still is, a stupendous task. The initial successes of the Italians presented no problem, because the Austrian defensive campaign did not call for a stand in the Friuli plain. At Göritz and north along the left bank of the Isonzo to Tolmino, the Austrians had prepared an intricate and substantial system of entrenchments on a rising tier of hills, and believed they could defy the Italians to dislodge them. The Austrians were also ready on the Carso Plateau for an advance of the enemy, and it was a fundamental principle of strategy that unless the Italians could force the defenders out of Göritz, Trieste would be secure; but it would not follow that if Göritz had to be abandoned the Italians would have a military promenade to that great port of the Adriatic, which is the key to the southern province of Istria with its coveted naval arsenal of Pola."

CHIEF SPOKESMAN FOR THE RAILROADS.

Elisha Lee, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, chairman of the National Conference Committee of the Railways.

Taking a backward glance, *The Sun* recalls that General Cadorna occupied Caporetto on the middle Isonzo, which was in flood, on May 24, 1915. On June 7, Monfalcone, fifteen miles southwest of Göritz and below the Carso ridge, was taken after the forcing of the Isonzo at Pieris. But the heights of the Carso barred the way to Trieste, we are told, nor could the Italians afford to have the enemy in their rear at Göritz, which is almost wholly surrounded with the high altitudes of Monte San Daniele, Monte San Gabriele, and Monte Santo on the left bank of the river, and Sabotino and Podgora on the right bank. We read:

"The Italians tried frontal attacks on Sabotino and Podgora in vain, until, one day, they gained a foothold on Podgora, only to lose it in a fierce counter-attack by the Austrians. Hill 383, back of Plava, eight miles above Göritz, was carried by storm, but attempts to take Monte Santo, which commanded Göritz on the north, failed. With their left wing the Italians, with Tolmino, further up the Isonzo, as their objective, drove the Austrians from Mount Nero (2,246 feet), which dominated that place. In the same summer of 1915, the Italians captured trenches on the Carso in a great offensive which netted them 20,000 prisoners, but the end of it all was a trench deadlock from Tolmino to the Carso."

This survey of the campaign shows what a difficult terrane the Isonzo valley is, and *The Sun* concludes that, "if the Italians displayed *élan* in their assaults, the Hungarians matched them with dogged courage."

FACING OUR GREATEST LABOR-WAR

WITH 94 per cent. of the 400,000 trainmen on our 225 railroads voting their representatives power to declare a strike, and these representatives deadlocked with the railways' committee, the nation faces, in the New York *Call's* (Soc.) phrase, "the greatest attack on capital that has ever been maneuvered in all history." It is the largest labor movement in the number of men involved, said one railroad union-leader, "and covers a wider territory than any other." The acceptance of the good offices of the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation in the dispute between the roads and their employees has persuaded several New York papers of the probability of eventual peace. But, as the New York *Evening Mail* observes, this effort "is a long way removed from arbitration." The meeting of the Railways' committee and the brotherhood chiefs, after the taking of the strike vote, revealed no signs of yielding on either side. Says *The Railway Age Gazette:* "Any railway officer who would suggest making any concession whatever, except after arbitration, ought to be branded as a coward, and as a traitor to the interests of the railways and the country." If the choice is between further concessions and a strike, declares this railway organ, "then the strike should be allowed to come." "There isn't going to be any arbitration of our demands. You can not make that too emphatic," the New York *Evening Sun* quotes President Lee, of the Trainmen's Brotherhood, as saying. "We will not strike if there is any honorable way out," he was heard to declare on another occasion; "but we must receive the basic eight-hour day."

The unions participating in the present conferences, the New York *Times* reminds us,

"Presented their original demands for the eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime last March, after which a series of conferences was arranged, which took place beginning June 1. The railroads refused to grant the demands of the men, making a contingent proposition called the 'yardstick,' which provided that no man could be paid twice for the same period of service, and suggested arbitration. The unions rejected the 'yardstick.' Feeling that the railroad managers were trifling with them, they went back to their membership and got the power to call a national strike if the railroads did not make concessions."

The men voted in an overwhelming majority to hold up their representatives' hands. The New York *Evening Sun* presents, as follows, the figures announced on August 8:

	Percentage for Strike
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	94.57
Order of Railway Conductors	85
Brotherhood of Railway Firemen	98.03
Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen	97
Average for the four unions	94

After the failure of the conferences in June, we read in the New York *Journal of Commerce,*

"Railroad heads issued statements stating that the eight-hour day demanded by the men did not in reality mean a shorter work-day, but rather an increase in pay of 25 per cent. for the same amount of work, and an increase in many cases of 87½ per cent. for overtime, as compared with present rates. The demands apply only to freight- and not to passenger-service. The roads further maintained that to allow the increase would add $100,000,000 a year to the operating expenses of all roads in the United States. They said these men had had increases in pay on an average of 30 to 42 per cent. from 1903 to 1914, while the wages of the Western engineers were further increased in 1915."

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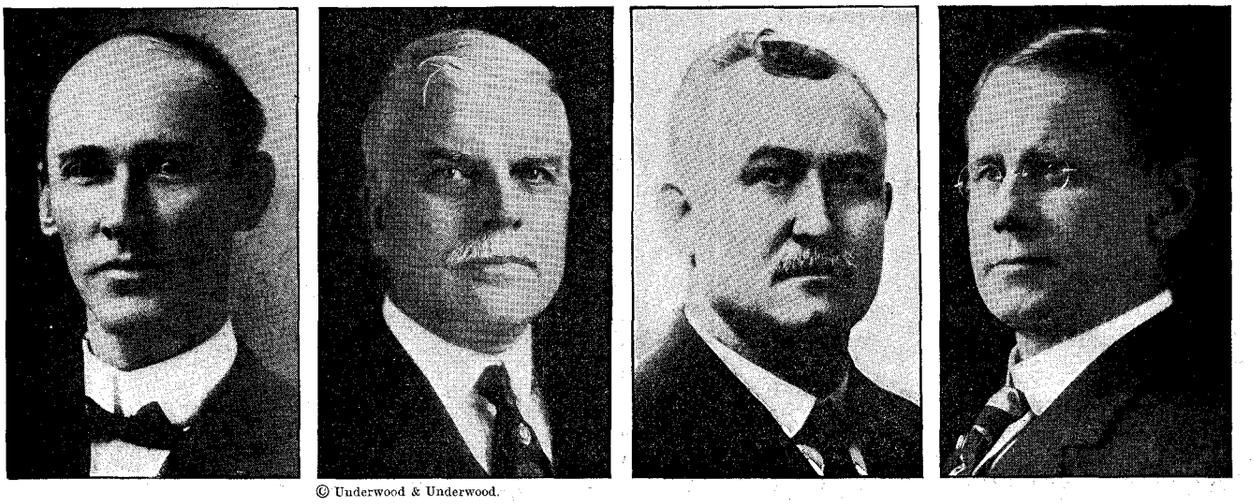

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A. B. GARRETSON, Of the Order of Railway Conductors.

WARREN S. STONE, Of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

W. G. LEE, Of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

W. S. CARTER, Of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginmen.

HEADS OF THE "BIG FOUR" RAILWAY BROTHERHOODS.

On the other hand, Mr. Garretson, of the conductors' union, told the railway representatives: "the men want a shorter day, and not a higher wage." Timothy Shea, assistant president of the firemen, has been quoted in the press as saying:

"The eight-hour day is the 'going day' for laboring people, and, as a penalty for working men overtime, the railroads must pay time and a half. Railway employees do not care to work overtime. They desire recreation and rest with their families. The eight-hour day is recognized by the United States Government and every State in the Union."

In *The Square Deal*, a Jackson, Michigan, labor weekly, the trainmen's case is presented in part as follows:

"Railroad officials lay much stress on the statement that '18 per cent. of all railroad employees now receive 28 per cent. of the total wages paid.'

"This claim means nothing whatever, because it fails to take into consideration the years of preparation for the job, and the fact that the line between life and death is so thin that when a train-employee leaves on his run, he is never sure when he will return. . . . . .

"Out of every 100 men who start work as firemen, only seventeen ever become engineers; out of every 100 men who do become engineers, only six become passenger engineers. . . . . .

"Altho the United States Government prohibits by law the continuous employment of a train-employee more than sixteen hours, it is worthy of note that in 1915 there were 78,940 violations reported by the railroads themselves.

"Under the rates of pay now received by the men, they must work from twelve to twenty hours in order to earn enough to be on a par with the wage-earners in other trades."

The objection to arbitration on the part of the men, as voiced by Grand Chief Stone, of the National Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is that differing interpretations of awards have delayed the actual enjoyment of the gains allowed the men by the arbiters. For instance, in the case of the 1914 arbitration in the West, according to Mr. Stone, the trainmen are still not getting more than 85 per cent. of the wage increase granted. "Naturally," he says, "we do not want that kind of arbitration."

But while the men are in that frame of mind, says the New York *Times*, "they will make no progress in public favor."

"The trainmen may as well face the fact that it would not be prudent to strike, and that if they did they would only harm themselves. A total strike on 225 railways is impossible, for already there are States which regulate the manner in which railway men may cease their duties. . . . On the other hand, they never have lost anything by the arbitrations for which they show so little appreciation, and which labor leaders dislike in proportion that the public interest is safeguarded by the arbitrators."

It seems to *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (New York), a leading representative of capital, that the railroads are partly to blame for their present plight. They should have prevented the joint nation-wide action of the four brotherhoods by having each road take up the wage and hours questions by itself. Their purpose in not so doing, we are told, was to impress the public with the injustice of the $100,000,000 which the unions' demands would add to the expenses of the nation's railroads. But our people, accustomed to big figures, took this as a matter of course, "and it must be evident now to the railroads that the policy that they have pursued in this matter has been a mistaken one." At all events, we read:

"The railroads and the country alike are now completely at the mercy of these railway employees. We do not claim to be able to indicate whether or not there will be a strike, but this much is certain: that with this weapon at their command, these railway employees will get the whole or the greater part of what they are demanding. . . . . .

"If the final conference between the railroads and the men results in disagreement, the powers of the Federal Government will, we may be sure, be exerted to prevent such a catastrophe as the complete cessation of all railroad-transportation operations. And it is almost a foregone conclusion that to that end chief pressure will be brought to bear against the roads. The latter may be determined to stand firm, but at some stage of the controversy they will be forced to yield as they always have in the past, since the plan has been abandoned of letting each road handle wage matters for itself. The reason is perfectly obvious: In the first place, the roads can not afford to antagonize public sentiment, while the employees, who never have more at stake than their jobs, can be wholly indifferent to it. In the second place, this is a year of a Presidential election and the labor-unions have votes to give and the roads have none."

The man in the street, comments the Philadelphia *Record*, "has a fellow-feeling for anybody who is trying to get bigger wages, or to work fewer hours," and "generally has no sympathies with a corporation." But—

"He will not for a moment consider a suspension of traffic. That must be averted. Let the railway companies pay anything that is demanded of them, or let the Government seize the roads and operate them."

The public's interest in the dispute between the railways and their employees is emphasized by most of our editors. The business losses and hardships which would be caused by a strike are feelingly portrayed. Indeed, the San Francisco *Chronicle* "refuses to believe that any general strike will be ordered, because it does not believe that brotherhood officials will cause starvation in cities in order that wages may be raised."

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SETTLING NEW YORK'S CAR STRIKE

DISORDER AND VIOLENCE were the chief characteristics of a street-car strike in New York in the old days, *The World* of that city reminds us, as it calls attention to the fact that the recent strike there was waged in an orderly manner. No one was murdered, few were seriously hurt, and the property damage is a trifle; and this journal adds that "a man who did not read the newspapers might have wandered through strike-zones a dozen times without guessing that more than seven thousand workingmen were trying conclusions with employer corporations." The contrast is said to be creditable both to the men and their leaders, yet the tacit admission that a strike should be conducted with the least possible inconvenience to the public is an admission that it is not the proper means to end a labor dispute. Even in the present settlement, we are told, questions of hours and wages are left to consideration while work goes on, and "this should have been the procedure from the first." Peace was brought about by the mediation of Mayor John Purroy Mitchel and Chairman Oscar S. Straus, of the Public Service Commission, the press inform us, and in the view of the New York *Globe* the settlement reflects favorably on both sides, for the companies "surrender no right they have a right to keep," and the men "gain no right that should not be freely conceded," and this journal explains:

"The men may join organizations if they so please, and the companies pledge themselves not to interfere with the free exercise of this right.

"On the other hand, the men pledge themselves not to interfere with those who do not wish to join an organization. Thus there is to be freedom all around.

"For the settlement of particular disputes there is to be arbitration. Arbitration does not give perfect results. It, too, often means an illogical splitting of differences. But arbitration, with its faults, is better than industrial warfare.

"Finally, the company reserves the right to control its employees in all matters relating to securing safety for the public, while conceding to its employees the privilege of being represented in negotiations by agents of their own choosing. Both of these provisions are in the public interest."

As the New York *Times* sees it, capital has had to submit to the insistence that organization of its workers should be recognized and dealt with upon terms of equality and humanity. On the other hand, the workers obtained this concession only by the "surrender of what makes the demand for recognition objectionable, that is, the demand that only unionists should have the jobs." This journal further advises us that the conservative estimate of a prominent railway official puts the cost of the strike in the various New York companies at $600,000, which does not include what the strikers lost in pay nor the salaries of the union leaders. In this connection may be noted the plea of Mr. Theodore P. Shonts, president of the New York Railways Company, that the city should bear the financial burden incurred through the settlement. The position of the corporation, as reported in the press, is that, as Mayor Mitchel and Chairman Straus, of the Public Service Commission, were chiefly responsible for the settlement it is only fair that the city, and not the company, should assume the expense, and it is gathered from Mr. Shonts's announcement of the settlement of the strike, in which he is quoted as saying:

"It should also be understood that the agreement arrived at may involve increased financial burdens upon this company. The company is not yet able to pay the full interest on its bonds, altho twice in the past year it has increased the wages of its men.

"We have, accordingly, asked the cooperation of the Mayor and Public Service Commission in assisting us to meet such increased expenses as may be due to carrying out the agreement now arrived at."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks it will be difficult to persuade people that the city ought to pay part of the expense of running the street-cars to enable the New York Railways Company to pay interest on its debt and earn a dividend on stock, and suggests that "we are not to lose sight of the fact that the controlling stockholder is the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, whose underground and overhead lines are more or less fed by those on the surface. It has some kind of interest in gaining and keeping control of them, and perhaps it can afford the luxury."

A $36,000,000 STRIKE BILL

A WELCOME EVENT that directly affects many more than the 45,000 workers involved, remarks the Springfield *Republican*, is the ending of the garment-makers' strike in New York City, which for fourteen weeks practically paralyzed the industry there and cost $36,000,000. The chief gains of the workers, we are told, are "recognition of the union, with preference, a 5 per cent. increase of pay, and increased standardization of working conditions." A regrettable feature of the settlement, in the view of *The Republican* and other journals, is that the arrangement previously existing between the manufacturers and their employees for arbitration of difficulties has been done away with, "leaving the strike and lockout again supreme." A sinister suggestion is noted by *The Republican* in the fact that the manufacturers insisted on this, yet it hopes that relations will be more harmonious in future "as a result of mutual concessions." Highly significant to this journal is the manner in which the workers stuck together, and it tells us that "the formerly much-sweated trade has won a position of fighting strength, not the least important elements of which are the public sympathy and support which it has gained in large measure." As to the cost of the long strike, Mr. Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the Garment-Makers' Union, is reported in the New York *Evening Post* as saying that $750,000 cash was paid out in strike benefits, and he estimates the loss to the workers at $4,500,000 in wages. He did not pretend to give a precise estimate of the manufacturers' loss, but put it roughly at $30,000,000, making the total cost of the strike app oximately $36,000,000. Then *The Evening Post* tells us that Mr. E. J. Wile, president of the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, gave a varying estimate of the cost to the manufacturers of from $20,000,000 to $89,000,000 in loss of business. With reference to the abandonment of the arbitration protocol, alluded to above, this journal quotes the president of the union as saying:

"The agreement which has just been signed by the employers and the union leaves either side free to strike or to lockout, but we hope the relations between the association and the union, between the employers and workers, will be harmonious, and that neither side will resort to the strike or the lockout. The garment industry is such a seasonal one, in which the shops work only at capacity during five months of the year, that during that time the manufacturers must make their profits and the workers their living. If either side should take advantage of its privilege to strike or to lockout, it would mean the destruction of the industry.

"From the impression I have gained at the conferences, I believe that the manufacturers will keep good faith with us, and we with them. I am convinced that both our interests and our inclinations will prevent such a situation again.

"Under the protocol which Mr. Brandeis drew up after the last strike, six years ago, every question for dispute went to a reviewing board before there could be a strike, and the decision of the reviewing board in the matter was final. Now it is just the opposite. The principle of arbitration has been lost, and each side must rely on its strength. The union, however, believes that it can take care of itself."

The New York *Tribune* thinks that the loss of the principle of arbitration "outweighs anything gained in the strike," and that it represents "a victory for a certain group of unionists and

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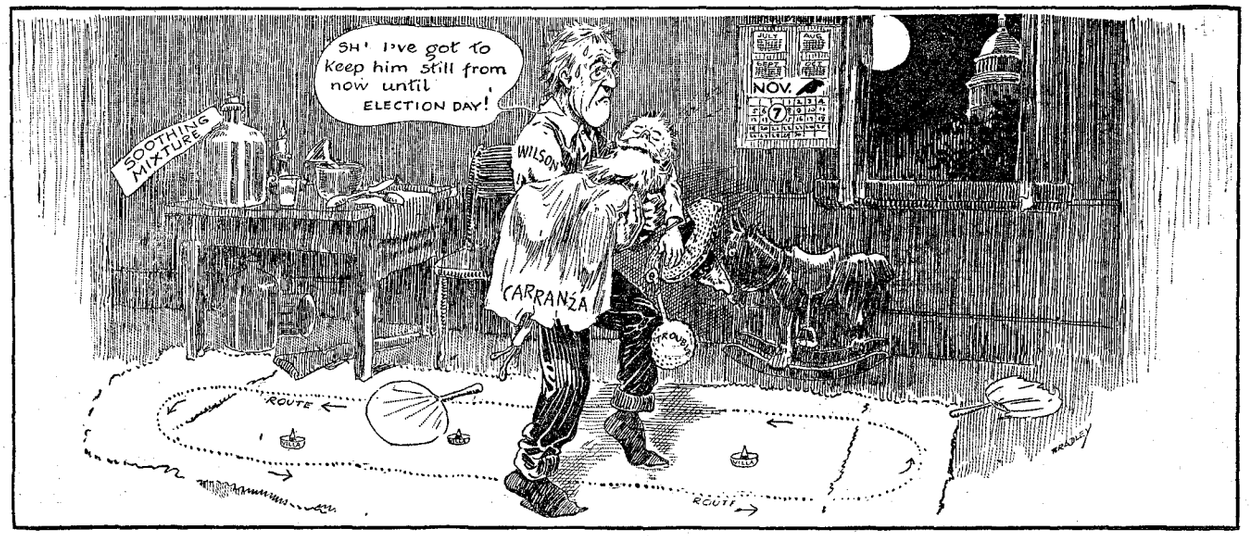

NOT ALL THE WEARY HIKES ARE IN TEXAS. —Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*.

their leaders, extremists who believe in revolution rather than in orderly progress." Also it "tends to capitalize and elevate class antagonism in a business the conditions of which make the fostering of any tendencies toward class hatred and violence a carrying of coals to Newcastle."

MEXICO AS A REPUBLICAN ISSUE

IT IS TRULY "absurd" to consider the Mexican question the great issue before the American people, thinks the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), and the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Ind.) does not believe it "can be made an effective political issue, and it is to be hoped that it can not. There is little use in dwelling upon the mistakes of the past which attended a purpose in the main commendable." To such remarks as these the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* (Rep.) makes answer that "the Mexican question can be, and must be, an effective issue in this campaign." In the first place, "it is a live issue," of "vast importance to the welfare of this country as well as to that of Mexico"; it must be "seriously considered, for whatever the political character of the next Administration, the Mexican question will confront it." And aside from that, says this representative mouthpiece of Missouri Republicanism, "the inherent deficiencies of Woodrow Wilson are revealed nowhere so clearly and so conclusively" as they are in his handling of our relations with Mexico. Mr. Hughes's estimate of the importance of the Mexican issue is shown by the large amount of attention he bestowed upon it in his speech of acceptance and the way in which he returns to it again and again in his campaigning tour across the country. Upon this issue, observes the Albany *Times-Union* (Dem.), "Mr. Hughes evidently wants to fight the campaign, and the Democratic party can afford to accept the challenge and consider the issue joined." The Republicans are making "their great cry on the Administration's foreign policy by way of Mexico," says the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), because they are "able to denounce that to their hearts' content without offending any of those voters who might be sensitive to frank criticism of the Administration's foreign policy as applied to Europe."

In his Detroit speech of August 7, Mr. Hughes cited Mexico as an example of the Administration's failure to stand for the rights of our citizens. We should have said that we insisted upon such protection of the lives and property of American citizens "as we are entitled to from a Government that performs the functions of government." Then, "we could have said we would not recognize Huerta if his Government could not discharge those functions." But, continued the Republican candidate, as quoted in the press dispatches, instead of deciding not to recognize the Mexican ruler for such a reason,

"Our Administration said to Huerta: 'You get out. You can't even be a candidate. We won't allow you to run for office. We are so determined to get rid of you that you can't put yourself up to be voted for.' And immediately after recognition was withdrawn from Huerta it was extended to that incomparable, that ideal character, Villa.

"In my judgment the Administration did a very wrong thing in abandoning its proper international attitude and taking the attitude that no international lawyer could understand—that no Mexican could understand.

"Well, the Mexicans didn't understand our attitude. There was a fight; nineteen Americans and a large number of Mexicans were killed. And they, the Administration, say they 'kept us out of war.' That was war; and very ignoble war.

"Having got rid of Huerta, what next did we do? We said, let these Mexicans spill as much blood as they want to, that is their blest privilege. So we coquetted with Villa, we coquetted with Carranza, and we showed our disposition to favor any bandit in the land. . . . . .

"Let the Mexicans once for all understand that we do not intend to meddle with their affairs, but that we desire that they shall perform their obligations to us to protect our citizens, protect them justly in the enjoyment of their lives and their property; that they will perform the guaranties that they have given us, and then we shall have peace and happiness."

Returning to the subject the next day, at Chicago, Mr. Hughes referred to the Democrats as saying that the Mexican trouble "is all passed." Yes, he remarked, it is passed, but it is a matter of record, and "that record is an imperishable record of weakness and vacillation that forfeits, or should forfeit, the confidence of the American people." The Administration, said the speaker, "had no right to commit this country to a course of conduct which landed Mexico in anarchy, left our citizens a prey to the ravages of revolution, and made our name a word of contempt in a sister republic." Now the "straight and correct" thing would have been to say to Huerta at the outset: "We will recognize you if you can perform your international obligations, if you have got a real Government that can discharge its duties; we won't recognize you unless we are satisfied that you have. But there is one thing that you and every one else must understand, and that is this: American life and the property of American citizens in Mexico must be protected, and we will see to it." And Mr. Hughes summed up "the trouble with this Administration," by saying: "I don't think it has ever had a policy in Mexico worthy of the name."

This attack "is well calculated to force Mr. Wilson and his supporters into an attitude of defense at the very beginning of the campaign," declares the Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.); "it can not be ignored." "A policy that has brought nothing but suffering, wretchedness, and failure is very properly a vital crime," says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), "when the President,

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CRITICIZING THE FIREMAN.
—Fairbank in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

READY TO SWING ROUND THE CIRCLE.
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

DEMOCRATIC IMPRESSIONS OF THE HUGHES CAMPAIGN TOUR.

wholly responsible for it, is a candidate for reelection." The joint commission which has just been appointed to adjust matters between our Government and Carranza "can not take the Mexican question out of the Presidential campaign;" tho *The Press* hopes "that it will at least prove effective to remove the danger of further border-raids from Mexico and allow the State militia now patrolling the border to come home."

It seems to the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) that Mr. Hughes "does well to lay stress on the fallacy of the 'he kept us out of war' argument by which the Democrats seek to cover all the weakness of the President's Mexican course." "Mr. Wilson has made war on Mexico," declares *The Tribune*, and—

"It is not due to Mr. Wilson's acts or to his Administration's policy that the Mexican war was not vastly bigger than it has thus far proved to be. It is due merely to Mexico's inability to match herself against this country. Mexicans have no more relished the President's patronizing task of 'serving humanity' there than they have his utterly unwarrantable interference with their domestic politics and his two invasions of their territory. . . . And a bigger, bloodier war than the battle of Vera Cruz and the subsequent border-raids and guerrilla fighting would inevitably have resulted—if Mexico had only had money and sufficient arms and ammunition to resent the Wilson Administration's course.

"The flag was not saluted. Carranza did not withdraw from office when he was told to. Villa has not yet been punished. The National Guard is down at the border for an indefinite stay—but too late to save the American lives taken at Columbus. This is not war—war on the scale of Armageddon. It is merely a miserable, petty war, brought about by weakness and ignorance, by incompetence and blundering."

But at least one Republican paper in the territory Mr. Hughes has lately been traversing, the Des Moines *Register and Leader*, thinks Mr. Hughes is unfortunate in laying so much emphasis on the Huerta incident. *The Register and Leader* remembers "no feeling at the time that Huerta should have been recognized," nor does it "believe many are now convinced that the recognition of Huerta would have proved a solution of the situation." Indeed,

"To have been party to substituting one tyranny for another, to have aided in bringing peace by suppressing the honest desires of the people would most certainly not have proved a grateful American rôle. Whatever else the President may have done that he should not have done, he was certainly acting in the American spirit when he refused to recognize the man who had first betrayed Madero and then connived at his assassination."

President Wilson did not recognize Huerta, the Albany *Times-Union* (Dem.) tells Mr. Hughes, "because Huerta did not represent such a Government as deserved recognition, and in this view the President was supported by most of the Latin-American republics." Mr. Hughes, says the independent but pro-Wilson Springfield *Republican*, ignores the fact that one of the strongest points in the President's policy has been his care to retain in every important step he has taken the sympathetic cooperation of the chief Latin-American Governments.

Now that "the martyred Huerta" has "taken his place among the Republican saints," the New York *World* (Dem.) is led to remark:

"It is unquestionably true that President Wilson has made mistakes in dealing with Mexico. He himself would not pretend to be infallible. It is likewise true that he has tried to do more for the Mexicans than they have proved capable of having done for them, but there can be no nobler error. Even the complete failure of such a policy would be infinitely preferable to American indorsement of assassination, tyranny, and servitude as instruments of free government.

"If Mr. Hughes wishes to make a Republican hero of the murderer, despot, and ruffian who died with German gold in his pocket under indictment for violating the laws of the United States, he is free to do so."

The independent New York *Evening Post* is no less tired of "these reincarnations of Huerta." What "chiefly grates upon a sensitive nerve in these Mexican passages by Hughes is their harshness of spirit and lack of consideration." To listen to Mr. Hughes, says *The Evening Post*,

"You would think that Mexico had a strong and wicked Government which was forever inflicting outrages upon Americans and setting the United States at defiance. Mr. Hughes speaks of the need of a 'firm' attitude toward Mexico, just as if it were a question of standing up to some great Power—England or Germany—impairing American rights. Nowhere is there a hint of the revolutions and the struggles and the desolations and miseries which have for the past three years made of Mexico a nation to be dealt with in the most long-suffering way by a strong neighbor."

Let it be granted, observes the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), "that the President made a mistake in not recognizing the legitimacy of a Government of notorious usurpers and murderers, it still remains true that what we have to deal with is Mexico, not as Huerta would have made it, but as Carranza and his

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THE NEW RECRUIT.
—Clubb in the Rochester *Herald.*

"MR. HUGHES KISSED HER!"
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post Dispatch.*

THAT EMBARRASSING SUFFRAGE PLANK.

associates have made it." But Mr. Hughes, we are told, "exhausts himself in general talk about the past," "so that if Mexico is the issue, we have this extraordinary point to take cognizance of, that the chief critic of the Administration, namely, Mr. Hughes, has not thus far been able to give even the faintest outline of what his policy would be if he were in power." But it seems to the independent New York *Globe*, "that Mr. Hughes will doubtless seize an early occasion to make his attitude clear on the main question—that is, the question of whether Mexico should be allowed to work out her own problems or whether we should intervene to end anarchy and to establish order."

OUR SHARE IN EUROPE'S REBUILDING

WHEN war-orders cease, peace-orders will take their place to such an extent that our export trade to Europe "will not shrink into negligible proportions with the coming of peace," declares the Springfield *Republican*, after noting how busy these two y ars of war have kept our manufacturers, and how well our neutrality has been justified from a business point of view. The *Republican's* optimistic conclusion is based upon a careful inquiry into the after-war needs of Europe, recently made under the auspices of the National City Bank of New York. The writer in the July number of the bank's publication, *The Americas*, shows that up to date Europe's loss in crippled industries alone is already $3,000,000,000, and that $1,600,000,000 will be needed at once, at the close of the war, to replace plants and machinery so that industrial activity in the war-zones may be resumed. Much of this plant and equipment, he points out, must come from the United States, because it is the only country prepared to fill rush orders for the quick rehabilitation of ruined factory towns. Few Americans, we are told, realize how enormous is the task of hurried rehabilitation of crippled industries which Europe will have on its hands at the close of hostilities:

"There is the war-area in France and in Belgium, 19,595 square miles, of which a large part is a metropolitan district of continuous manufacturing city and town; and in the Eastern area of conflict are Warsaw, Lodz, Vilna, and other cities of considerable manufacturing activity. There are towns to rebuild also, in order to bring the people back to the industries, and there is agriculture and live-stock production, which must be reinstated in order to support a normal reorganization of industry on an economic basis."

What, it is asked, "will be needed for reconstructing these industries, and how will Europe go about it?" The damage done by the invasion of, and early fighting in, Belgium has been set at upward of a billion dollars. The prevailing French estimate of the destruction in northern France is $2,500,000,000. It must be remembered that—

"German forces entered Belgium and northern France in a dense manufacturing area. From Mons to Verviers the factories were so thickly set that the chimneys have been described as giving the appearance of a forest, and the continuous belching of smoke gave evidence of great concentration of manufacture. French 'big' industry was also concentrated along the German frontier."

However, continues this writer,

"A practical forecast of what Europe is going to do in rehabilitation, and what will be needed for it, is something different from an estimate of war-losses based on costs and conditions at the time of the invasion. Conditions and costs have changed. There is likely to be more destruction of buildings. But even if there is not more destruction, it is generally believed by practical men here that the end of the war will find the machinery in factories that have been in German hands of very little further use, if it is there at all. It is common report that what textile machinery in northern France was found uninjured by the Germans has been removed to Germany. Factories have been turned from ordinary uses to war-manufacture. After two years of hard usage without renewals, or of disuse, a very small part of what will be left intact in case of a steady advance of the Allies will be fit for anything better than the metal that is in it.

"And something of the same thing is true not only of the war-zone, but of the rest of Europe. . . . And there is still another element in the p actical forecasting of the cost of rebuilding as Europe is likely to rebuild. This is the fac that France, and probably Belgium, is planning a new basis of industry, both in manufacturing plants and in agriculture. It is to be large-scale production, with more machinery to make up for the men who will never go back to the work.

"It would seem, then, as if the most rational way to figure the cost of replacing the destroyed manufacturing plants of the war-zone would be to take typical American industrial equipment and estimate what it costs in this country to build plants or buy machinery that will produce Europe's former output."

Figuring on this basis, and using the information we have regarding the industries of France and Belgium as they existed

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before the war, the writer finds needed "an aggregate of materials and quick supply of machinery and structural products, such as to make it almost a certainty that, in spite of the nationalization of some kind of organized and systematized reconstruction as may be anticipated after what England and France, as well as Germany, have done in industrial mobilization for war, Europe will of necessity call upon American manufacturers when rehabilitation comes with as great a demand as they had to meet in the way of war-orders."

The principal industries of Belgium and northern France are discust in detail, and the cost of rehabilitation of each is closely estimated. Adding Belgium's total of $1,040,000,000 of industrial property to $600,000,000 in northern France, and $960,000,000 of raw, finished, and partly finished stock in both countries, and counting "the $225,000,000 which may have to be spent on rehabilitation of the railroads, there appears to be a total of $2,825,000,000 of industrial property destroyed or subject to a high degree of depreciation through use for war-purposes by the Germans." We read on in *The Americas:*

"It would seem probable that restoration of $1,000,000,000 of this will be immediately necessary. Added to it is a large amount of industrial restoration on the Eastern war-front. It has been publicly stated that Russia will need $600,000,000 worth of machinery and construction for rehabilitation and new development right after the war. . . . . .

"There will be a vast amount of other reconstruction. Homes have been destroyed. There must be restoration of housing for labor before industry can go on. Public works, roads, bridges, water-supply systems, perhaps canals, will need repair. This may require hundreds of millions worth of lumber, cement, structural steel, builders' hardware, etc. And it is well-informed opinion that all over Western Europe, even in Scandinavia, factories have been speeding production and sacrificing mechanical equipment so that a large aggregate of replacement must be done everywhere.

"In taking a comprehensive view of the task of European rehabilitation, moreover, we must not forget a vast but indeterminable aggregate of new development that is promised. Russia is ambitious to develop the resources in her territory. Italy is planning for greater industrial activity after the war. Scandinavia is ambitious in the same way. Classed with this call on the world for machinery is the almost certain expectation of a heavy demand for agricultural appliances of the latest type. France expects not only to substitute great factory plants integrated on the American plan for the past system of production with a high element of hand labor, but the same idea is to be carried out in French agriculture. It is believed that the farmers of France will need to use much machinery. Russia will also use machinery. Nobody can tell what may come of the agricultural development of Servia and the territories now held by Bulgaria and Turkey, under either Anglo-Slav-French or Teuton auspices.

"Belgium has lost over $100,000,000 worth of cattle, swine, horses, sheep, and goats, and an official Belgian commission is now surveying the stock-raising fields of Argentina in anticipation of large purchases. It is estimated that the war-area of France contained $161,500,000 worth of farm animals, and probably a very large part of the $1,292,000,000 worth of animals in all France will have been used during the war. The embargoes placed by neutral countries of Europe upon export of animals, even to dogs, shows how every stock-raising nation of the world may be called on for new supplies.

"It would be easy to count up these demands on the production capacity of Europe and upon its remaining supply of capital, by rough estimates, to well beyond $5,000,000,000. In attempting to judge how much of the machinery and other industrial reconstruction Europe may try to provide without calling upon American industry every one of these other demands counts for its full value. Every laborer, every tool, every dollar used to rebuild houses or roads, or to rehabilitate agriculture, subtracts directly so much from the resources of men, material, and capital for quick restoration of the manufacturing industries. It seems reasonable to expect that American industries will be called on to do a very large amount of the rebuilding of factories and railroads. In fact, European business interests expect it to be so and are already making inquiries. . . . . .

"It would pay American business interests to organize at once some direct investigation in Europe of the rehabilitation requirements in detail."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

BRITAIN is trying to whitewash its black list.—*Chicago Daily News.*

BEFORE the Republican campaign is over Huerta will be among the world's heroes and martyrs.—*New York Evening Post.*

IT is highly appropriate that Britain's recent Indian troubles should have occurred in the Swat region.—*New York Evening Sun.*

SUES for eleven inches of land.—*New York head-line.* A suggestion that might appeal to the belligerents at Verdun.—*Kansas City Star.*

YOU have to hand it to nature for making arms and legs almost as good as those now being contrived for maimed soldiers.—*Washington Post.*

HOWEVER, the Kaiser hardly looks forward with complacency to the time when he can personally direct operations on both sides from Berlin.—*Washington Post.*

NEVERTHELESS, the failure to supply a head for the Progressive ticket in no way lessens Mr. Parker's chances of being elected Vice-President.—*Indianapolis News.*

AN astronomer says that at our railroad-rates a trip to one of the fixed stars would cost $700,000,000. That must be where Friend Wife went this summer.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

EVERY man who owns an automobile will sympathize with Candidate Hughes, who has a German-American vote on his hands and can not afford to keep it or throw it away.—*New York Masses.*

WE note some indications in the Kansas City *Star* and some of our other esteemed Progressive contemporaries that it's not going to be so easy to maintain a pitch of frantic excitement about Mr. Hughes as it used to be about Colonel Roosevelt.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

THE MIRAGE.
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post Dispatch.*

ALL Germany wants now is a place on the Somme.—*Boston Transcript.*

THERE have been few defeats on any of the European fronts, but there have been many strategic withdrawals.—*St. Louis Star.*

WE don't want to break with any other nation, but we do want a chance at the weather bureau.—*Gary Times.*

BRITAIN gets the *Appam*, Germany gets the money on board, and America gets the sailors. Great is the law.—*Rochester Post Express.*

IT will be an awful moment for the German millions who believe in the Kaiser when the Kaiser ceases to believe in himself.—*New York Evening Sun.*

JAM for the soldiers is regarded as a necessary item in the British Army, but over here it seems to be largely confined to the machine guns.—*Washington Post.*

LOTS of people are willing to fight for ideas. The strange thing is that so many of them are willing to fight for ideas they don't understand.—*New York Evening Sun.*

MR. FORD'S announcement that the touring-car may now be purchased for $360 f. o. b. Detroit seems to be the most widely popular declaration of principles he has made lately.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

THE prophet who told the "forty-niners" that some day a man would drive his own carriage from New York to San Francisco in six days would have been locked up in the asylum—or shot.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

HAVE A HEART.—Somebody wrote to a press-clipping bureau recently and asked them kindly to furnish clippings from all the American papers of all the articles published during the last year in regard to the European War.—*St. Louis Star.*

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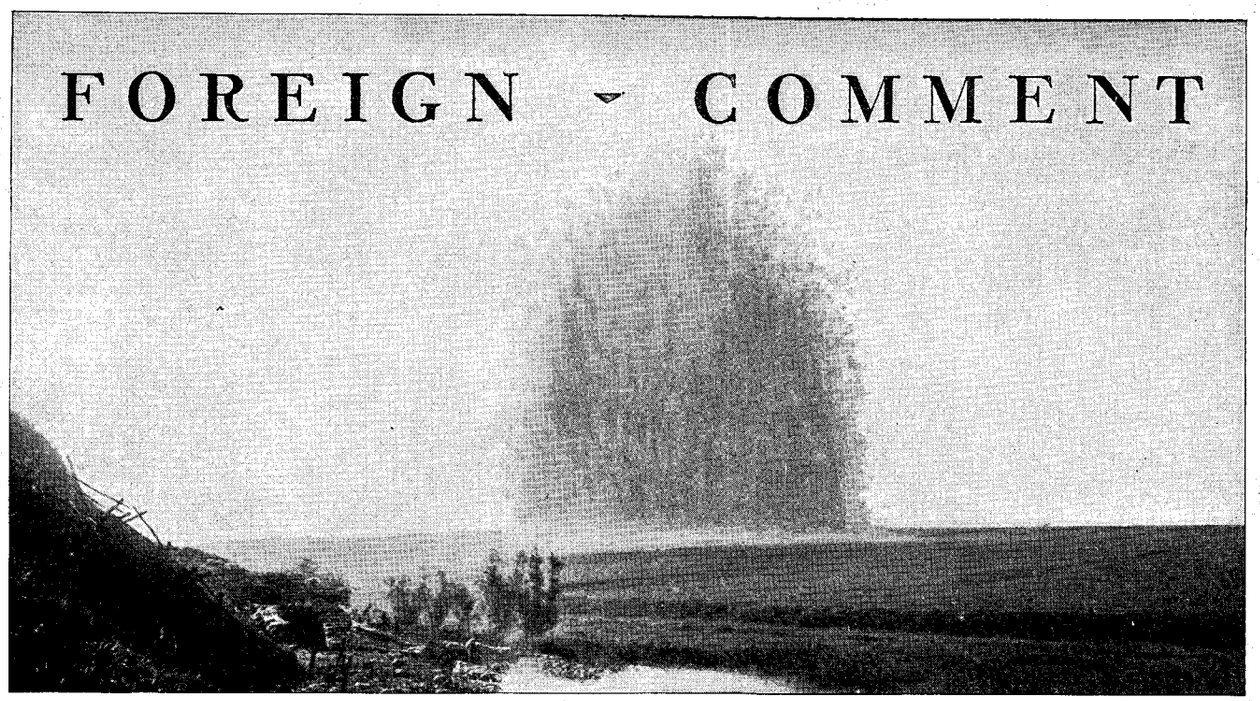
FOREIGN COMMENT



THE MOST DESTRUCTIVE WAR-INVENTION OF ALL—THE LAND MINE.

One of them is shown here destryoing a German position. The enormous mass of earth blown up can be appreciated by comparing the size of the trees in the foreground with the upheaval behind them.

THE UNSETTLING "SETTLEMENT" OF IRELAND

THE EXTRAORDINARY VACILLATION of the British Government in dealing with the Irish question is one of the most curious political puzzles of modern times. It is admitted by all sides that the government of Ireland is a matter that calls for prompt and equitable legislation, and yet the initiative of Mr. Asquith and his fellows in the British Cabinet seems to be paralyzed. It will be recalled that after the Sinn Fein outbreak Mr. Asquith made himself personally responsible for Irish matters, but speedily handed Ireland over to the adroit Mr. Lloyd-George who, it was announced, had promptly arranged a "settlement" agreeable to all concerned, and that Parliament was going to give it legislative sanction in record time. We find the terms of this "settlement," as announced by Mr. Redmond late in June, in the columns of the Manchester *Guardian*. They run:

"1. To bring the Home Rule Act into immediate operation.

"2. To introduce at once an Amending Bill as a strictly War-Emergency Act to cover only the period of the war and a short specified interval after it.

"3. During that period the Irish members to remain at Westminster in thei full numbers.

"4. During this war-emergency period six Ulster counties to be left as at present under the Imperial Government.

"5. Immediately after the war an Imperial Conference of representatives from all the Dominions of the Empire to be held to consider the future government of the Empire, including the question of the government of Ireland.

"6. Immediately after this Conference and during the interval provided for by the War-Emergency Act, the permanent settlement of all the great outstanding problems, such as the permanent position of the six exempted counties, the question of finance, and other problems which can not be dealt with during the war, would be proceeded with."

The "nigger in the wood-pile" turned out to be the question of Ulster, and no one seems quite to know just what was agreed. It appears that the Ulstermen were assured that the exclusion of the province from the operation of the Home Rule Act was "definite," while the Nationalists gained the impression that this exclusion was "for the period of the war." Both sides, however, have loyally agreed to abide by the "settlement"—the exact terms of which, by the way, have not been published. The attitude of Ulster, however, is best exemplified in the speech in the House of Commons by Sir Edward Carson, in which, according to the London *Times*, he said:

"It would not be a bad day for this country, for Ireland, and for the war if Mr. Redmond and myself should shake hands on the floor of this house. But if that is to be done there can be no idea of coercion of Ulster. Let Ulster be struck out of the bill. Then go and win her if you can. She can be won by good government. If the hopes of a settlement in Ulster and the rest of Ireland are shattered now, it would be a calamity.

"At the end of the war we shall have had enough fighting. We shall have other great questions to deal with and it is inconceivable that we should resume our old quarrels."

Meanwhile, time passed and nothing was done. July went by without the Amending Bill being introduced into the House of Commons. During the interval the British Cabinet showed some inclination to resort to coercion in Ireland and to reintroduce "Castle Government," which, it was announced, was forever dead. Mr. Henry Edward Duke, a prominent lawyer and Unionist member of Parliament for Ex ter, was appointed to succeed Mr. Birrell as Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Lord Wimborne reappointed as Lord Lieutenant. This was all presaged by an extraordinary speech, subsequently more or less indorsed by Mr. Asquith, made in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Lansdowne. As the Unionist leader in the Upper Chamber and as a member of the Coalition cabinet, Lord Lansdowne, even apart from Mr. Asquith's indorsements, speaks with all the authority of the Government. His speech is thus summarized by the political correspondent of the London *Daily News:*

"For the rest, he declared, an interim reign of martial law. Twice he stated that, if need be, the Defense of the Realm Acts would be strengthened. Sir John Maxwell is to control not only the garrison of 40,000 troops in Ireland, but the Royal Irish Constabulary also, and if necessary the garrison will be increased. But such a régime can only be temporary. A minister for Ireland will have to be appointed, 'with a capable military officer alongside.' There is to be no general amnesty for prisoners, but Lord Lansdowne admitted that there had been some slackening in the recent sudden growth of Sinn Fein.

"During the war the Imperial authority in Ireland is to be

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ASQUITH (TO LORD GEORGE)—"It's a divvil to handle."
—*Passing Show* (London).

JOHN BULL GETS A JOLT.
—© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

IRELAND—AS OTHERS SEE HER.

'absolutely supreme and unquestioned,' and if the existing Act does not insure this it will be amended, as Mr. Asquith promised."

In reply, Mr. Redmond issued an official statement to the Nationalist party and, according to the London *Daily Chronicle*, it runs in part:

"I regard Lord Lansdowne's speech as a gross insult to Ireland. It amounts to a declaration of war on the Irish people and to the announcement of a policy of coercion. If this speech were to be taken as representing the attitude and the spirit of the Government toward Ireland there would be an end to all hope of settlement. The speech seems to me to have been made with the deliberate object of wrecking the negotiations for a settlement. It is not necessary to go into any details. But one sentence requires special notice:

"'It is a bill which will make structural alterations in the Act of 1914, already on the statute-book, and, therefore, will be permanent and enduring in its character, but it is an Act which will contain, at other points, temporary provisions, such, for example, as those dealing with the House of Commons which it is proposed to set up in the near future.'

"This would be a gross breach of faith, and I desire to state that I adhere strictly to the terms which were submitted to us by Mr. Lloyd-George, and which were then submitted by us to the Nationalists of Ireland, and any departure in the direction indicated in Lord Lansdowne's suggestion would, so far as we are concerned, bring the negotiations absolutely to an end."

Lord Lansdowne's speech and its political effects caused universal regret except in the camp of what are termed the Unionist "Die Hards." For example, the London *Daily Telegraph*, a Unionist organ, writes:

"The abandonment of the recent hopes of settlement means trouble—trouble in Ireland and trouble in the House of Commons—and we deeply regret that this opportunity, such as it was, of shaking ourselves free of the Irish problem at this crucial moment should have been wasted. Now we have the old stone tied once more round our neck in a heavier and more dangerous shape than ever, and we shall be fortunate if it does not hamper our progress at every step through the deep waters which have yet to be traversed."

One wing of the Nationalist party seems not to be displeased at the situation, for *The Irish Independent*, of Dublin, says:

"Every honest Irish Nationalist will rejoice at the disappearance of the hateful and nefarious scheme of Lloyd-George and the Government to divide and dismember Ireland. But, unfortunately, the manner in which the plan was conceived, together with the trickery and chicanery by which the Government sought to impose it upon the country, will constitute forever an unedifying and dishonorable episode in our history."

Irish Unionist opinion is exprest by the Dublin organ of the party, *The Irish Times*, which regrets the disappearance of the agreement between the Irish parties, and says:

"A political truce must be restored by agreement. There must be an agreement on the necessity for a just and firm administration in Ireland during the period of the war. The present blunders have increased that necessity, and only disloyal or shortsighted Nationalists will arrest measures which the Government must take without further delay for the maintenance of peace and safety in Ireland. If this necessity be generally accepted the way may become clear for further developments in the unity among Irishmen."

The general situation is summed up in a pregnant article in the Montreal *Star*, from the pen of one of the Irish leaders, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., who considers that during all this hesitation, conditions in Ireland have become steadily more critical. He writes:

"In the meantime, things in Ireland became worse instead of better. Disappointment over the delay and resentment of Lansdowne's speech, the general unrest caused by Maxwell's executions, and raids were ready weapons in the hands of factional extremists who desired to destroy both the settlement and the Irish party. . . . . .

"It is not possible to say just what will be the final outcome, for everything both in and outside of the House of Commons at present is in a state of delicate balance. Anything may happen from a break-up of the Ministry to a return to open conflict on Ireland between the Irish party and the present Ministry.

"It looks at the moment like another of England's lost opportunities of winning the confidence and affections of the Irish people."

The London *Times*, however, is optimistic. It says:

"Nobody who heard the speeches of Mr. Redmond and Sir Edward Carson can doubt that an enduring settlement will some day be built on the foundation laid during the last few weeks.

"The Cabinet, having failed to devise a scheme whereby Nationalist Ireland could govern itself, has now set to work to recreate a system of government for United Ireland.

"There will not be any resignations from the Cabinet, but the parliamentary position of the Cabinet will be sensibly influenced by the new attitude which the Nationalists threaten to take. The Nationalists will probably aline themselves as a permanent opposition, with complete freedom to criticize the Government."

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"ENGLAND'S NAVAL CRIMES"

RETALIATION for England's naval crimes is the reason for the execution of Captain Fryatt. This is the view of Admiral Henning von Holtzendorf, chief of the German Naval General Staff. His views have received official commendation and were considered sufficiently important to be summarized for wireless to this country. The Admiral refuses to regard the Fryatt case as an isolated incident, but as Germany's answer to what the Admiral calls the "doctrine of armed merchantmen" adopted by Great Britain and to alleged illegalities which, according to the German view, Britain has repeatedly committed during the war. The Admiral says:

"While in the first year of the war, twenty proved violations of the law of nations by enemy merchantmen (firing upon German submarines, attempts to ram them, etc.) occurred, thirty-eight such cases were reported in the second year. Merchantmen owned by the Allies therefore, during the two years, violated in the grossest manner the rules of international law no fewer than fifty-eight times against our submarines. This can be proved up to the hilt.

"The war-ships of Germany's enemies during the war have violated the law of nations in three particularly extreme cases, namely, the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, the *Dresden*, and the *Albatross*. Two cases, the *Baralong* and the *King Stephen*, must be characterized not only as violations of the law of nations and a breach of the most ordinary tenets of humanity, but as common murder. Countless cases in which British war-ships have violated international law in their conduct against merchantmen owned by the Central Powers or neutrals can not be enumerated."

Passing on to a review of two years of naval war, the Admiral is distinctly pleased with the showing of the German Navy and the losses it has inflicted on the enemies of the Central Powers. He thus summarizes the profit and loss account.

"During the second year of the war the British and their allies lost 22 war-ships of a total of 266,320 tons and Germany and her allies 10 war-ships of 82,210 tons. The total losses for the two years of the war are: Great Britain and her allies, 49 ships of 562,250 tons; and Germany and her allies, 30 ships of 191,321 tons. Of these losses England alone had 40 ships of 485,220 tons and Germany alone 25 ships of 162,676 tons.

"The British losses comprised 11 battle-ships, 17 armored cruisers, and 12 protected cruisers. The battle-ships include the *Audacious*, the loss of which has not yet been officially announced, and a ship of the *Queen Elizabeth* class. The cruisers include the still contested loss of the *Tiger* and the destruction of an armored cruiser of the *Cressy* class on the night of May 31, which was established by observations from almost the entire German fleet and two small cruisers, in the battle of the Skagerrack.

"Furthermore, during the year preceding June 30, 879 enemy merchantmen, of a total of 1,816,682 gross tons, were lost as a consequence of war-measures of the Central Powers, which brings the total for the war up to July 1 to 1,303 enemy merchantmen of 2,574,205 tons, not including enemy merchantmen confiscated in the harbors of the Central Powers."

After discussing "England's Naval Crimes," which, according to the Admiral, include the sinking of "unarmed submarines," confiscation of neutral mail, and the "throttling of neutral trade," the results of two years of naval war are claimed to be entirely in favor of the Central Powers. The Admiral says:

"The total result of the two years of war for England and her allies is a loss in material and prestige which can not be made good. This great and unexpected success of the German fleet and confederated naval forces deserves the more consideration because of the strength of war-ships afloat or under construction at the beginning of the war, for the enemy fleet was 443 vessels of 5,428,000 tons, excluding auxiliary cruisers, destroyers, submarines, and other armed craft of which England alone had far more than 2,000 in service. Against these vessels Germany and her allies could oppose 156 similar ships of 1,651,000 tons. The Central Powers therefore have inflicted on an enemy three and a third times stronger than themselves losses in large war-ships almost triple their own."

INVULNERABLE!

PRESIDENT OF A GREAT UNARMED REPUBLIC—"Good Heavens! what am I to do? This dangerous creature is illiterate!"

—*Bulletin* (Sydney, N. S. W.).

A RASCAL HE *CAN* TACKLE.

Not "too proud" in a case like this.

—*Passing Show* (London).

BRITISH JIBES AT OUR MEXICAN TROUBLES.

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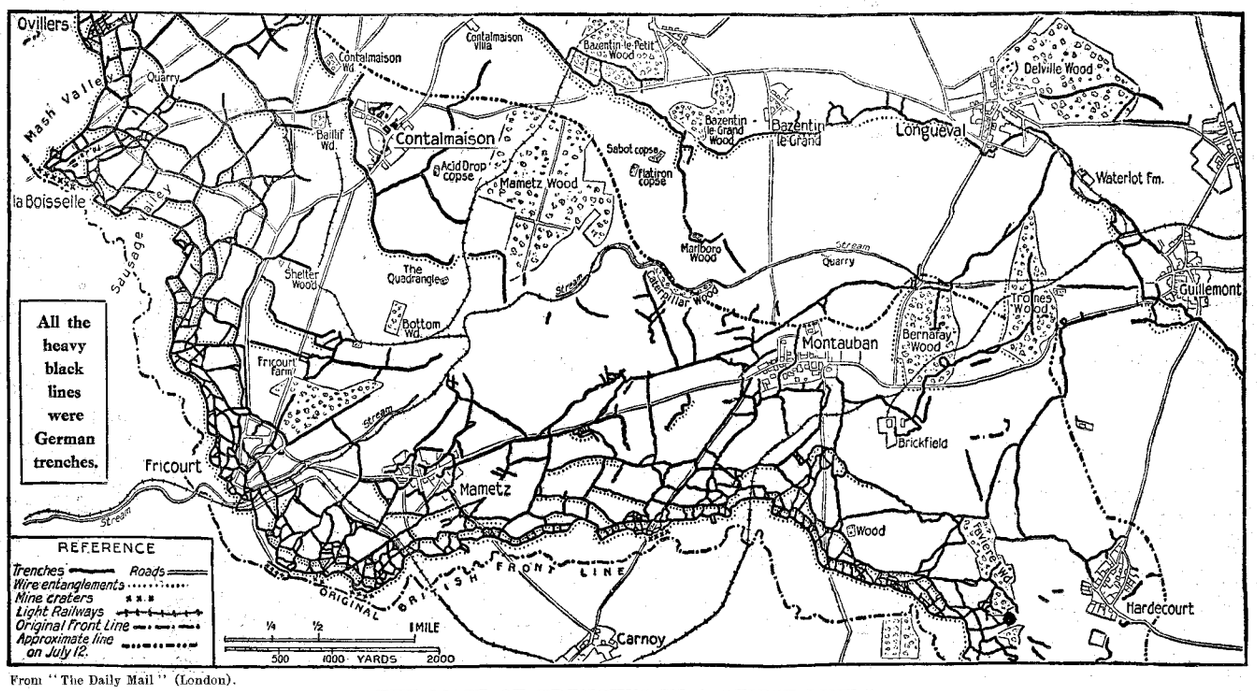

From "The Daily Mail" (London).

THE MAZE OF TRENCHES IN A "FIRST LINE."

Each black line in this map, showing the Allied advance on the Somme, represents a trench. It will be seen that to capture the "first line" often means the seizure of five or six rows of trenches. In this map the "second line" runs from Contalmaison Villa to Guillemont.

GERMAN SMILES AT THE "PUSH"

UNRUFFLED by the Franco-British advance on the Somme, the German papers express their usual calm confidence in the ability of the German General Staff to swing the situation on the Western front to a victory for the Fatherland. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* discusses the "inability of the British to make full use of their local tactical gains." Commenting on the general situation, the military critic of the Frankfort organ writes:

"The whole English Army and the whole French Army are facing a part of our forces, while other parts of our army have not only to hold a mighty front in Russia against furious attacks, but also have to help our allies in almost every theater in the world. People at home must not forget that, and must not pass over the very severe task of our army with a smile and the remark that 'the thing is quite simple.' Confidence in our troops must not prevent recognition of the difficulty of their task."

The *Kölnische Zeitung* thinks that for the amount of munitions expended and men lost by the Allies, the result achieved is insignificant:

"If one compares with these efforts the actual gain of ground and the extremely severe losses which have been suffered, especially by the English, the success of the offensive, so pompously proclaimed, is only small. The often-promised crushing of our troops has not taken place, for we have paid for our defense with considerably smaller losses, without letting the conduct of our other operations be disturbed."

Warning its readers not to believe the "unreliable" official reports of the Allies, the Berlin *Kreuzzeitung* writes:

"The announcements of General Haig, which conflict with the German General Staff report, are, as usual, greatly exaggerated. The progress made by the English continues to bear no proportion to the sacrifices made. This may be the reason why the English report tries by the sheer invention of successes to make the progress of the fighting appear in the most favorable possible light. We know now how to appreciate the official English Army reports. They bear, just like the communications of the English Admiralty, the stamp of inaccuracy and untrustworthiness."

VACATION-TIME IN GERMANY

AS SUMMER DEEPENS, the Berlin papers have seized upon the vacation season as an excuse for a little good-natured merrymaking on the subject of food restrictions. This year there seems to have been a veritable exodus from Berlin, and Dr. Theodore Wolff, in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, says that this crowd of war-time holiday-makers will be a psychological puzzle to future generations. To this the *Vorwärts* makes a tart reply, saying that these crowds are food- not holiday-seekers:

"Many people go to their relations in the country because they hope to be able to feed more easily than in the capital. Those better off choose such places where, in spite of all scarcity, living is easier and not subject to so many great restrictions."

The *Morgenpost* adopts this view and discusses the psychology of the departing Berliners:

"These people are arguing with an irresistible logic that so far as bread and meat are concerned, things in the country could not possibly be worse than in Berlin, for are not cattle and corn, so to speak, at home in the country, whereas they only reach Berlin after many adventures? It is true that things are different in the country as regards sugar, but among the large and small pieces of baggage one could often find, this time, a novelty in the shape of a parcel of sugar obviously intended for the first transition period. . . . Among these pilgrims, Mecklenburg enjoyed a special popularity, and only in the next place—the seaside resorts on the Baltic, in spite of trustworthy information concerning the food conditions on the Pomeranian coast. The reason is that Mecklenburg had somehow contrived to impress Berlin imaginations as a land flowing with milk and honey."

A curious point is the popularity of Marienbad, which exercises an attraction that the *Berliner Zeitung am Mittag* thus explains:

"The world-war has turned all things topsy-turvy. Formerly, people went to Marienbad to get rid of their superfluous fat; this year they go there chiefly in order to get fat. . . . Unlimited quantities of foodstuffs are available, but the card system prevails for bread. But then, Marienbad has a so-called *invalide* bread, which is made of purest wheaten flour. Neither meatless nor fatless days exist for the *invalides*, and meat, butter, milk, and eggs are in abundance."

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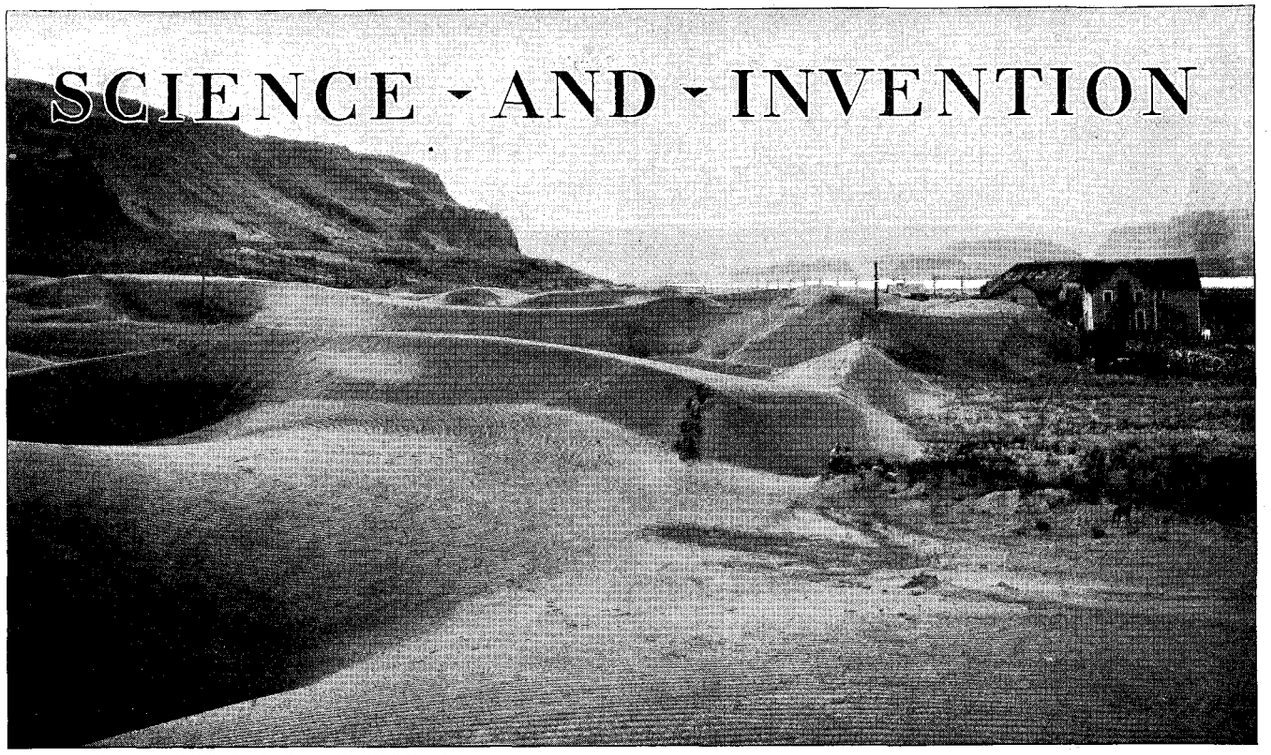
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Popular Science Monthly," New York.

SAND-DUNES GRADUALLY ENGULFING A SETTLEMENT ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER.

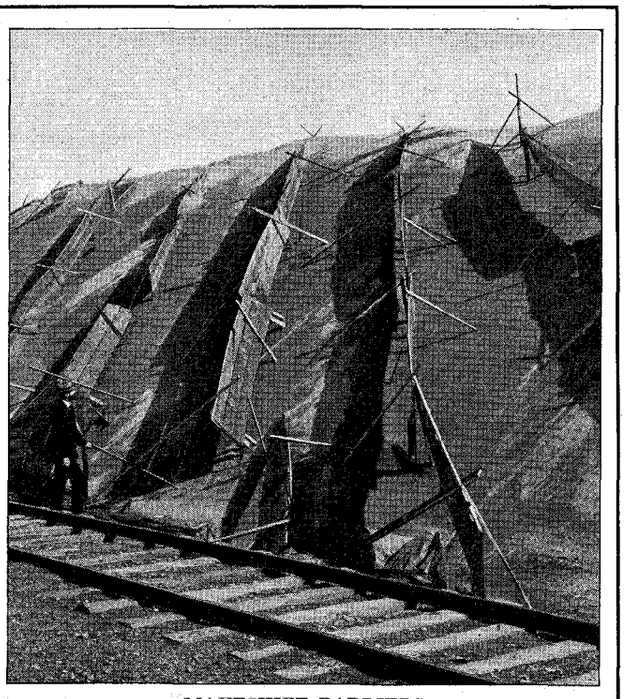
FIGHTING SAND WITH SAND

TO MAKE A SUCCESSFUL fight against moving sand-dunes such as those of the Columbia River region and other places along the Pacific Coast, the United States must follow the plan adopted by France many years ago. It must build one great dune in an effort to eliminate many smaller ones. This, we are told by a writer in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, August), is the verdict of Forest Service experts who have made a world-wide study of dunes and of the methods employed to combat them. Since the planting of forests has been found to be the most effective means of checking the encroachments of sand, the problem comes within the jurisdiction of the United States Forest Service. We read further:

"In the lower Columbia River Valley, both in Washington and Oregon, sand-dunes are destroying farms and orchards, and are changing a country of great fertility into waste land. Bearing orchards have been completely engulfed by dunes, and buildings have been buried to the roof-line. Railroads have suffered heavily and have spent large sums in efforts to keep their tracks from being buried.

"A hundred years ago France was confronted with a problem equally as serious. More than 300 miles of coast-line on the Bay of Biscay was being blown inland by the winds of the Atlantic Ocean. The most fertile portion of the country was threatened. Eventually some one hit upon a plan of building a great lateral dune along the entire coast as a means of checking the movement of the sand. About seventy years ago France set to work on this great task. She only started the building of the dune, however, when nature took up the work and completed it.

"The entire coast-line was fringed by a fence consisting of posts driven into the ground at close intervals, and the spaces between them were interwoven with willow-branches and brush. Soon the strong winds blowing in from the ocean banked a great wall against this fence and eventually it was entirely covered with sand. Then a second line of fence was erected on the small lateral dune thus created. In time this fence was covered by the sand which banked up against it. This operation was repeated many times, and then other means of increasing the size of the dune were used. Native grasses that thrive in sandy soil were planted along the top of the dune; this served to keep its height as uniform as possible by preventing the winds from carving indentations in the face of the pile. Pine-trees were planted along the top. These served to check the wind-blown sand as the fences had done in past years, and day by day the dune grew in height and widened out. As it increased in size more pine-trees were planted.



MAKESHIFT BARRIERS

Which merely delay the encroaching sand.

"To-day a great forest 2,500,000 acres in extent fringes the coast-line as the result of this initial experiment. It represents France's greatest supply-house of turpentine and lumber. The country lying inland from it is rich and fertile. The sand menace has disappeared, and it can not return.

"The situation on the Pacific Coast is similar in one respect to that which confronted France. The sand is blown inland by the high winds from the ocean. The situation on the Atlantic Coast is just the

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opposite, however. There the sand is blown seaward by winds coming from the land.

"In the Columbia River region the sand is much lighter in weight than the sand of the Atlantic Coast, due to the large quantity of mica which it contains. This makes it easily carried by the wind. It also gives it great fertility when once watered, so that with the reclamation of the sand-dunes there are possibilities of cultivating profitable orchards and farm-lands in connection with the belts of forest which will necessarily have to be established."

STAGY "REALISM" IN THE MOVIES

THE one great advantage of the moving-picture play over the so-called "legitimate stage" is that absolute realism is possible in it. One can not shoot a lion at every performance of a stage-play, but a moving picture can show in a hundred places, night after night, the same lion in his authentic death-agonies. If the producers had been more alive to the tremendous appeal of reality, they probably would not have built flimsy scenery-cities and hired stage-actors, with their stage make-up and costumes—painfully evident under the relentless "close-up" of the camera—to act just as stagily as they know how. Every action, every emotion, must be stagy, or the average producer will have none of it. How laughably some of them go astray is told by the author of an article entitled "The Search for Realism in Movie-Land," contributed to *The Illustrated World* (Chicago, August). It appears that movie audiences want real realism and drive the producers nearly crazy in the effort to find it for them, hampered as they are by stage-blindness, which often will not permit its victim to recognize natural behavior when he sees it. Says our author:

Courtesy of "The Illustrated World," Chicago.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEART.

When it really happens, "it is all over in a second, the only visible sign being one quick muscular reflex." But in the movies the victim devotes some moments after the fatal shot is fired to "an exhibition of stumbling and face-contorting" which fills several yards of film.

"When 'Fatty'—or any other screen idol—falls down-stairs heels over head nowadays, it *is* Fatty who is performing. Film audiences now won't tolerate dummies.

"This new appetite for realism has caused the nervous breakdown of many cinema directors. In every film that is released to-day are actualities that would have been voted impossible only a few months back.

"And the fakes! It is scarcely justifiable to call them fakes any more, because directors are so finicky that little passes them that is not a first-class substitute for the real thing.

"Just now the public is demanding 'war stuff'—in the studio vernacular. Imitating battle-scenes of the ordinary sort only involves a mob of 'extras' adequately armed with rifles which shoot smoky powder, and an abundance of smoke-pots, the fumes from which are carried by the wind across the field of battle. In view of the fact that the European War is being waged with other death-engines than mere mobs, the wide-awake movie director has had his ingenuity put to many severe tests. The climax of realism comes in the form of a wooden howitzer which duplicates, detail for detail, the ponderous Austrian Skodas.

"These wooden howitzers are painted black and they register on the screen with a startlingly realistic effect. Along the huge barrels three recoil cylinders are built, and, when a charge of powder is fired, the barrel slides back as if it were the real thing. A metal-lined explosion-chamber has been devised, and the charge is fired by electric contact. The wheels are equipped with caterpillar-tread, and the guns are built strongly enough so that they may be hauled over rough ground just as quickly as their iron German and Austrian cousins.

"There is one point, however, on which moving-picture directors still have something to learn, if they desire realism. It is on the subject of sudden death. Nowadays every film director makes his actors follow what seems to be a stereotyped form; every villain who gets shot dies exactly like every other perforated character—and wrong.

"The actor's monotonous rendition of this final phase of existence is affected by two causes. The first is that of conventionality, and should be obvious: his audience has never seen any other kind of presentation, and therefore demands its continuance, with the usual thrilling details of chest-thumping and excessive reeling. Again, the actor having never experienced personal death in any form, sudden or otherwise, depends upon and imitates the ubiquitous interpretation given by his fellows.

"This applies with equal and perhaps greater force to the motion-picture. The stupendous popularity of the film-play has its base in the distortion and glamor with which the screen envelops the prosaic realities of life. When the blond and sport-shirted leading man of the average 'small-time' picture is struck on the head with a somnific stocking charged with sawdust or custard, or when the villain fires off a blank cartridge in his general direction, our hero devotes the next few moments to an exhibition of stumbling and face-contorting which comes perilously near the ridiculous.

"In actuality, sudden death is exceedingly rudimentary. There is neither brow-clasping nor staggering, or to an insignificant degree, if any; the man simply stops and dies.

"This does not take into consideration the wounded man, no matter how badly he may be hurt. When he is in this condition there is no telling just what pitiable contortions the pain of his hurts will force him to undergo. But there is one peculiar and interesting psychological fact which seasoned warring-men are agreed on: the wounded man never has his face turned to the ground. The man who is instantly killed or who succumbs very shortly after being hit almost invariably falls on his face."

The writer, in conclusion, points his moral by telling of a brave young operator who took a moving picture of an actual fight between Mexicans and United States troops at the risk of his life. He couldn't sell it because the movie men at home were all convinced that it was a fake, and a poorly done thing at that! They simply couldn't recognize the real thing when they saw it!

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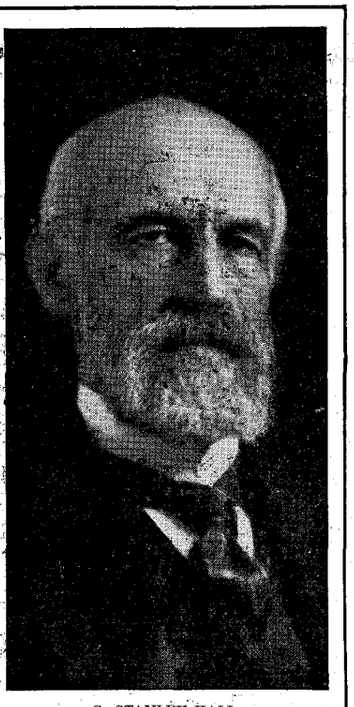
MENTAL EFFECTS OF THE WAR

THE GREAT WAR is turning backward the peoples engaged in it: this, in brief, seems to be the conclusion of President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, as stated in his "Psychological Notes on the War," contributed as a leading article to *The Journal of Race Development* (Worcester, April). This does not necessarily imply derogation; when recent movements have been downward, the backward tendency of the war has been to force them to a higher plane again. For instance, President Hall notes in all the warring countries a reversion toward older religious ideas and feelings—"from Nietzsche to the New Testament," as Professor Baumann, a German, puts it. German soldiers are reported as eager to read tracts and as loving simple religious services. In France, the same is true, as shown by the striking popularity of some recent religious works. The writer goes on:



G. STANLEY HALL,

Who detects, among the warring peoples, a tendency to revert to the older religious ideas and feelings.

"Very interesting to the psychologist, too, are the striking illustrations of credulity, as instance the angels at Mons, who were said by so many to have actually appeared and turned the Germans eastward when they had their enemy in their power, stories which the Psychical Research Society has rather elaborately studied and which Machen has embodied in *The Bowmen;* the false story of the Russian bells of which *L'Illustration* printed a full account, that scores if not hundreds of them, to which the Russians attach an almost superstitious reverence, were taken from the churches overrun by the Germans and deposited in the public square of Moscow; the credulity with regard to the Russian Army going from Vladivostok through England to Flanders; the persistent myth of a yellow French auto carrying a prodigious sum of money secretly and by night through Germany to Russia, which caused watches to be set in many cities and caused the deaths of a number of men; the rumor that the Crown Prince had committed suicide; that the Kaiser was dying; that a great earthquake had overthrown the lions in Trafalgar Square in London; the Wolfe Agency's report that King George had been captured; that England had sought to buy with numberless donkey-loads of gold the allegiance of the Sultan; the stories of spies, fliers, of wounded soldiers who lived supernaturally with their limbs and, in one case, the head shot away.

"Lahy has given a very interesting story of life in the cantonments or training-camps, and how, despite the hardships, the old life seems to be more or less forgotten and left behind; how men are absorbed in the present and their sphere of thought limited, as are their amusements, etc. When they change to the trenches there is still more narrowing of psychic life, to almost the level of sensuous response to the here and now, with the prodigious din, the constant danger, the very difficult conditions of life; and finally the third stage, in the charge itself, where the instinct to kill is prompted solely by the impulse of self-preservation, which excludes everything else from consciousness, so that if soldiers are taken right from the charge they almost forget that they have home, family, and all the other relations of their life, and gradually emerge into their normal consciousness almost as from a dream. So, too, the accounts of July and Kurt Dix of the excitement when the declaration of war was made, of the senseless runs on banks and on markets, that sometimes had to be closed; the tendency of all citizens to get acquainted on the street, obliterating all class distinctions; the trend to bunch in the open as if the herding instinct reasserted itself; the flocking in from the country on the first of August of those who, for every reason, should have stayed, which crowded the trains, which were soon after crowded again by citizens fleeing to the mountains as if for greater security, even in the heart of the country where there was little danger of attack, sometimes because they wished to get away from the war and hear nothing of it; the general nervous tension and anxiety as described by Weygert, often culminating in hysteria; the strange mental contagion, so characteristic of crowds and mobs."

Panics of horses constitute another rather interesting chapter. So does the increase of the population of asylums. No war, says President Hall, was ever so hard on the nerves of those who participated as this, with its trench life, terrific explosions, and so on. It is in a semiunconscious state and purely impulsively that most of the great acts of heroism are performed, so that people become heroes without knowing it. He goes on:

"Freud and many others have shown how regressive war is, how it plunges man back into his basal nature, how it may perhaps, in a sense, be a psychological necessity occasionally, because it relieves both the tension of progress, which is hard, and the monotony and specialization of life. It immerses man in the rank primitive emotions. Some of these genetic psychologists believe that it is almost regenerative of energy, and some are pessimistic, holding that the basal instinct of mankind is to kill, in the sense of Hobbes, that the murder lust is the deepest thing in man, and that such a war as this shows how very superficial and ineffective are all the restraints that culture has imposed, how the hundreds and thousands, perhaps millions, of years in which man's basal nature has been developed are still incomparably stronger than the superficial veneer of culture of the last two or three millennia. Man longs for things racially old. He lives on an evolutionary ladder. Retrogression is a means of regeneration."

NO PSYCHOLOGY IN LAW

THE BINET TEST, accepted, in some one of its various forms, by nearly all psychologists, as the best way of measuring mental competency, has been officially rejected, as a legal criterion, by Justice John W. Goff, of the New York Supreme Court. In a decision handed down recently, as reported in *The Evening Post* (New York, July 18), Judge Goff exprest doubts as to the finality of the Binet system, which is in use, among other places, at the clearing-house for mental defectives, described recently in these columns as an effective adjunct to the New York Police Department. "Standardizing the mind," according to this judicial authority, is "as futile as standardizing electricity." Whether this is a hit at some of the eccentricities of the electric-light meter we are not informed. *The Post* goes on:

"The decision was made in passing upon the application of relatives of Esther Meyer, an inmate of the Magdalen Home, to have her given over to their care, and a counter-application of the authorities of the Home for permission to commit her to a custodial institution for the care of the feeble-minded.

"The Justice decided upon a middle course: 'Application for commitment as feeble-minded person denied; application to restore to the care of her family denied,' was the ruling. In his decision he said:

"'All criteria of mental incapacity are artificial, and the deductions therefrom must necessarily lack verity and be to a great extent founded upon conjecture.

"'Standardizing the mind is as futile as standardizing electricity, and the votaries of science or pseudoscience in their enthusiasm are liable to confound theory with hypothesis, and to reach conclusions that will accord with their prepossession. The law, however, is made by men to apply to the human concrete, and while it welcomes and avails of the knowledge of science, it holds fast to proven fact.'

"'After hearing all the testimony, examining, and inspecting this girl, I can not judicially determine as a fact that she is so feeble-minded as to require deprivation of her liberty by commitment to a custodial institution.' . . . . . .

"The Court states that the girl attended school until she was

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sixteen, and then, according to her teachers, had attained a grade that ordinarily should be attained by a girl of nine. This, the Court says, would seem to imply an arbitrary standard of mental requirement; yet, he adds, 'The estimation of the classroom is not always a safe criterion of actual merit.'

"Of the Binet, or the Binet-Simon, method of trying out mental capacity, which was applied to the girl, Justice Goff says:

"'Were these tests applied to the questions of lawyers and answers of witnesses in our courts of law, what a fertile field for the psychologist in experimentation might be found there.'"

RAILROADS MINUS ALCOHOL

THE AMERICAN RAILROAD has become one of the greatest and most efficient temperance organizations in existence. Thirty years ago, drunkenness seemed to be an indispensable adjunct to railroading. Engineers spent the time between runs in a saloon. The neatly clothed, freshly shaven conductor is a "modern improvement." Brakemen, train-hands, and roundhouse workers were jovial and care-free. These statements, for which all railroad men may not care to vouch, are made by Burton J. Hendrick in *Harper's Magazine* (New York, August), in the course of an article intended to show how different things are at the present day, since business has taken a hand in the fight against King Booze. The sentimental reformers failed to down him, churches and settlement-workers declaimed against him in vain, but the mighty dollar is causing him to hide his diminished head. By 1920, the Anti-Saloon League assures us, we shall be a "saloonless nation." One thing that has been especially potent in knocking out alcohol, Mr. Hendrick tells us, is the nation-wide movements for workmen's compensation. He says:

"The adoption by most of our large industrial States of laws making employers responsible financially for injuries suffered by employees has suddenly brought them face to face with the problem of drink. For alcohol plays an important part in causing accidents. . . . The new liability and compensation laws give the employer no option; he must pay for an injured workman, irrespective of the cause. If he tolerates alcohol-users on his premises, he must pay the cost of their mistakes. The question in this modern form thus touches employers at their most sensitive point. And the amazing growth of industrial prohibition in the last three or four years herein has its explanation. As a result of these laws employers have installed safety appliances and started 'safety' campaigns; their new rules against alcohol have precisely the same inspiration.

"The railroads led in the reform. Clearly, there can be no greater crime than to entrust a passenger-train to an engineer of alcoholic tendencies. In particular, alcohol is a causative agent in toxic amblyopia, an eye-disease which makes it difficult to distinguish one color from another. The bearing of this upon reading signals is apparent. However, no extensive argument is needed to show the necessity for active wits in men who, merely by misplacing a switch, ignoring a signal, or misreading a telegram, can kill hundreds of people. Yet, as already said, American railroad management, twenty-five years ago, practically ignored the dangers of drinking. Here, again, the financial point largely explains their awakening, as damage suits are becoming more and more expensive. The roads gradually installed air-brakes, block signals, and other safety appliances; finally, reaching the human element, they adopted rules against alcohol. But even William H. Baldwin, one of the pioneers in this reform, believed that they could enforce only the mildest rules. 'If the men are ordered not to drink,' he said, 'they will just indulge in a little extra profanity at our expense.' The most that could be hoped for, he believed, was to prohibit drinking in working-hours. At first the railroads merely placed this limitation on their men. As this regulation only scotched the evil, the railroads, perforce, began interfering with the 'personal liberty' of their employees. Not only must an employee not drink in working-hours; he must not drink at all! In some cases the applicants had to sign the total-abstinence pledge before entering the company's employ. Rules penalizing a visit to a saloon with dismissal soon became a general rule. But railroads which went to this extreme soon found themselves facing a curious dilemma. They prohibited their men from visiting saloons, yet they were conducting saloons themselves—that is, they were serving liquors in their dining- and club-cars. Several of our greatest railroads—the Pennsylvania, for example—met this issue in the only honest way. This is why the thirsty traveler, asking for his customary cocktail in the dining-car, is politely informed by the colored gentleman that 'no drinks are sold on the train.'

"'American railroads,' says *The Railway Gazette*, 'have become one of the greatest and most effective temperance organizations in existence.' There are probably 2,000,000 railroad employees to-day living under the strictest prohibitory regulations. Recently, another large company discharged one hundred and twenty-six men who had committed this offense. But the railroads are fighting the evil in other ways. They fit up club-rooms for their men; the wonderful development of the Railroad Y. M. C. A. is really part of the campaign for sobriety. We may reasonably doubt whether State prohibition prohibits in Kansas and Maine; there is not the slightest doubt that industrial prohibition does prohibit on our railroads. Intemperance among railroad employees is now practically unknown."

WHEN RIVERS HEAP UP IN THE MIDDLE

RIVERS IN FLOOD are frequently found to be higher in the middle than near the banks. It is perfectly true that "water seeks its level"; but this aphorism holds only for still water. Water in motion may be far from level, and this is one of the oddest departures from the rule. The cause is explained by one of the scientific staff of the United States Geological Survey, in a recent official letter reproduced in a press-bulletin, from which we quote as follows:

"It has long been known that swift streams are higher at the center than near the banks, that driftwood moves to the banks during the rise and crest of a flood and returns to the center as the waters fall, and that foam is generally abundant on a rising stream and absent from one that is falling, but owing to the imperfect development of the science of hydrology as applied to streams, the causes of these phenomena are not generally known. . . . . .

"The elevation of the center of a stream above its margins during a flood is generally the result of the roughness of its bed. Boulders, sand-waves, and riffles, and even sand grains, turn parts of the current that strike against them outward from the banks and upward from the bottom of the channel. The particles directly deflected by the obstacles may move but a short distance in that direction, but their energy is transmitted to other particles and by them to still others, setting up a system of forces that act toward the upper middle part of the stream. All forces acting in a liquid cause motion until friction completely wastes the energy involved. Therefore these forces cause movements in the stream's mass that converge toward the upper central part of the cross-section. This causes the center of the stream to rise above the margins until hydraulic head balances the deflected forces. The height to which the center of a stream may rise above its margins depends upon the size, shape, and roughness of the channel and the velocity of the current. It is greater in relatively deep and narrow streams and in rough than in smooth channels.

"The peculiar behavior of driftwood during floods is due to the fact that the deep central part of a stream, because of its greater freedom of flow, tends both to rise and to fall slightly in advance of the margins. The swelling of the central part of a stream, during a rise, gives a shoreward movement to the surface currents which carries the drift toward the banks. During the falling stages the center of the stream is slightly deprest and the surface currents converge toward the center carrying the drift with them. Eddies also play an important part in this phenomenon, for water is added to the eddy mainly at the surface and is drawn off some distance below the surface, where it is dragged away by the swifter part of the main current. This gives a surface slope toward the eddy and away from the center of the stream. The eddy begins to give up its drift only when the depression of the center of the stream, due to the falling stage, overcomes the shoreward slope due to the eddy.

"The development of foam along the margins of rising streams is due to the escape of air and gas from the soil after it has been covered with water. Observation along the edge of a stream during a rise will show quantities of air bubbling to the surface and forming foam. Foaming is especially notable where the water rises over ground covered by vegetation."

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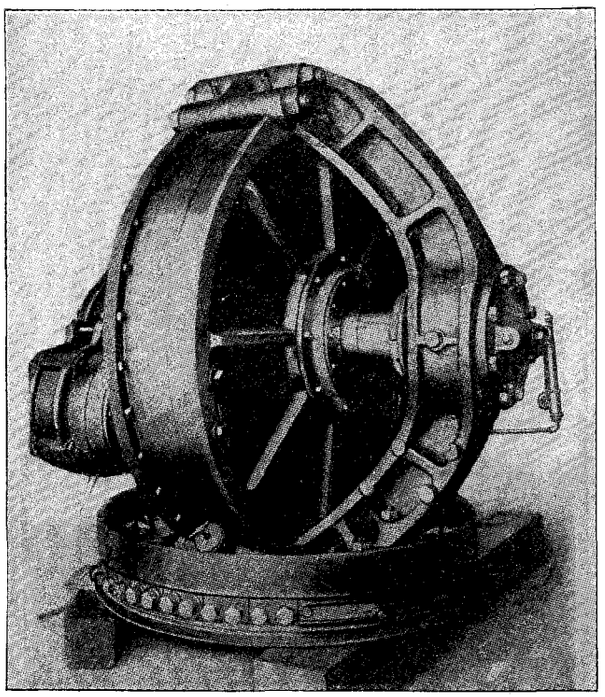
THE LARGEST GYROSCOPE

THE LARGEST STEEL casting ever made to serve as a gyroscopic steadier for ships has just been turned out at Chester, Pa., for the United States Government, which will install it on a new transport now being built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. In an article on "The Stabilization of Vessels by Means of the Gyroscope," a contributor to *La Nature* (Paris, July 1) begins by describing the "rolling boat" or "ship on wheels," invented by Bazin, a French engineer, in 1875. This vessel is said to have rolled very little, altho the abolition of rolling was not the inventor's aim; yet, apparently, the writer does not claim any gyroscopic action of the "wheels." These were gigantic lens-shaped constructions, partly immersed in the water, and rotated far too slowly for any such action. From an article in *The Iron Age* (New York, July 13), we learn that the first man to employ a real gyroscope as a ship-stabilizer was Dr. Schlick, a German engineer. His device, however, was a large wheel, mounted horizontally in the ship, and so located as to swing freely with its shaft vertical, constituting a passive type of gyroscope. The writer goes on:



A GYROSCOPIC STABILIZER.

One of those installed on the United States destroyer *Worden*.

"The weak point . . . was ineffectiveness in damping the ship's roll until a motion of considerable magnitude had set in. An American engineer, Elmer A. Sperry, has lately perfected a gyroscopic stabilizer, known as the active type, which, it is claimed, actually prevents a ship from rolling under any conditions. It is for this new type of stabilizer that these large castings and smaller ones have been made. . . . . .

"While the design of the casting itself does not present any unusual problems in steel-foundry practise, it is not one that can be easily made acceptable in every respect. Subjected as it is to an unusually severe inspection before its final acceptance, great care is necessary in making the mold, in its drying, in its heading and gating, and in the soundness of the metal. The casting, as shown, weighs about 56,000 pounds as it leaves the foundry. It is 10 feet in diameter and 27 inches thick on its face. Revolving as it must at a very high rate of speed—1,150 revolutions per minute—to perform its function, uniformity of section and absolute soundness are very important essentials. To insure this, the heading of such a casting must be ampler than is normally the practise for a casting of this design. In this case five large heads were put on the outside rim so that the actual metal necessary to pour it was nearly 110,000 pounds. It was cast with the broad side down. Another consideration requiring soundness is the fact that the castings are machined practically all over, and any blow-holes, defects, or shrinkage cavities would militate against their acceptance. They must be as nearly as possible perfect. . . . . .

Courtesy of "The Iron Age," New York.

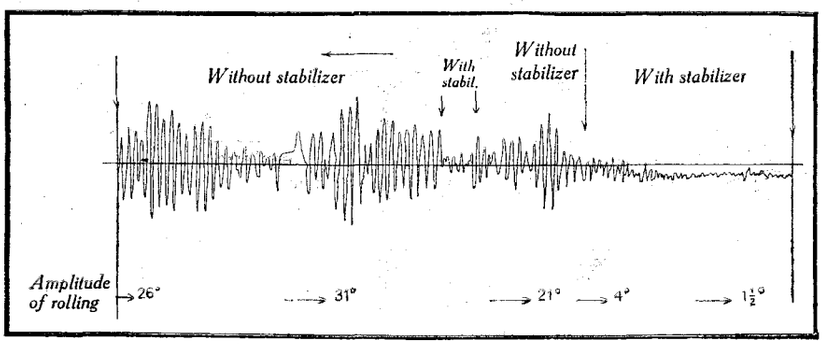
THE LARGEST ROTARY CASTING EVER MADE.

It weighs 56,000 lb., and two are being installed on U. S. transport No. 1 as part of a Sperry gyroscopic stabilizer.

"The removal of all interior strains and initial stresses in the metal is even more essential in such a casting than in many others, and therefore a most careful and thorough annealing is resorted to—a heat treatment that insures a complete heat permeation of every part of the casting and a thorough rearrangement and adjustment of the crystals and the neutralization of all ingotism. This is not easy unless unusual care is practised in the annealing process. The casting being subjected to severe strains in its rapid revolutions, there must be no possibility of cleavage between groups of large and small crystals.

"Besides the castings here described, others have been made of smaller dimensions and applied to smaller ships. In addition to those installed on the United States destroyer *Worden*, a successful commercial installation is that on the small yacht *Widgeon*, plying on the Great Lakes and owned by M. A. Hanna, Jr., of Cleveland, Ohio. In this case the . . . total weight of the equipment is about 1 per cent. of the displacement of the yacht. . . . . .

"Submarines are also being stabilized by means of such castings, and the principle is also being applied to aeroplanes. The field is apparently large."



HOW THE GYROSCOPE CHECKS ROLLING.

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LETTERS - AND - ART

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY

THE "MAN who had the key to the kingdom of childhood" died in Indianapolis on July 22; and the Chicago *Post*, figuring him thus, fills out the picture by imagining *Little Orphant Annie* and the barefoot boy on hand to bid him welcome. "By either hand they took him and led him through its fields, where the cool greenness never fades and the starry flowers bloom year in and year out." The West and the East, and particularly the middle sections of the country, all agree that James Whitcomb Riley was the poet of common American life. "He interpreted it," says the Indianapolis *Star*, "as no other writer has done—its loves, its aspirations, its gaiety, its underlying religious faith." He took by divine right, says the New York *Sun*, "the place as an American poet which has not been occupied since Longfellow's tenancy ended." "His universal appeal," contributes the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "lay in the fact that he grew up close to nature and never became sophisticated in life or in literature. . . . He got the attention of the masses and cared for nothing else, altho some of his poems are destined to live outside what may be termed poetic folk-lore."

Photograph by Paul Thompson.

THE HOOSIER POET AND HIS FRIENDS.

"The things hidden from the rest of us, or revealed only in flashes, ... he continued to see steadily."

In trying to estimate just the quality that Riley possest, Don Marquis finds it in his "untamed Hoosierdom." The "Hoosier," he declares, belongs not merely to a race apart, but to a separate species, and gives this account of him in the New York *Sun:*

"When the moon turns the mists to silver and the owls wail and the frogs wake up along the creeks and lakes and the fairies saddle and bridle the fireflies and mount them and go whirring and flashing off in search of airy adventures, the Hoosiers steal out of the farmhouses and hamlets and creep down to the bottom-lands and dance and sing and cavort under the summer stars. They go secretly, dodging the mere humans, for secrecy is the essence of their midnight, whimsical revels.

"In the daytime they pretend they are just ordinary Indianans; their own brothers and mothers may not realize that they are Hoosiers. They are a glad and guileless and impractical and innocent people, as kind and harmless as the squirrels and rabbits who frisk along the sandbars with them, as unworldly as the birds that cheep and twitter to them, as pleasingly rustic as the shaggy colts that come down to the edge of the wood lots and hang their heads over the rail fences and look at them and whinny and go stamping off in sympathy with them."

Riley, the Hoosier, we are assured, was "never captured and broken and tamed to trade and industry by the more sordid citizenry," as are others by the hundreds and thousands who "become clerks and salesmen and railroad presidents and novelists and business men of all sorts." Instead of this:

"James Whitcomb Riley was a Hoosier who happily escaped; he was never captured, never enslaved; the things hidden from the rest of us, or revealed only in flashes, remembered but vaguely from the days of our own happy Hoosierdom, he continued to see steadily; he lived among them familiarly to the end, and until the end was their interpreter to us.

"'Bud, come here to your uncle a spell,' says Riley in effect, 'and I'll show you not only a fairy but a fairy who has for the moment chosen to be just as much of a Hoosier as the *Raggedy Man*, or *Orphant Annie*, or *Old Kingry*, or the Folks at Griggsby Station.'

> Bud, come here to your uncle a spell,
> And I'll tell you something you mustn't tell
> For it's a secret and shore 'nuff true,
> And maybe I oughtn't to tell it to you!
> But out in the garden, under the shade
> Of the apple-trees where we romped and played

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Till the moon was up, and you thought I'd gone
Fast asleep—that was all put on!
For I was watching something queer
Goin' on there in the grass, my dear!
'Way down deep in it, there I see
A little dude-Fairy who winked at me,
And snapt his fingers, and laughed as low
And fine as the whine of a mus-kee-to!
I kept still—watchin' him closer—and
I noticed a little guitar in his hand,
Which he leant 'ginst a little dead bee—and laid
His cigaret down on a clean grass blade,
And then climbed up on the shell of a snail—
Carefully dusting his swallowtail
And pulling up, by a waxed web-thread
The little guitar, you remember, I said!
And there he trinkled and trilled a tune,
'My Love, so Fair, Tans in the Moon!'
Till, presently, out of the clover-top
He seemed to be singing to, came, k'pop!
The purtiest, daintiest Fairy face
In all this world, or any place!
Then the little ser'nader waved his hand,
As much as to say, 'We'll excuse you!' and
I heard as I squinted my eyelid to
A kiss like the drip of a drop of dew!

The critics and the learned doctors of literature, continues Don Marquis, are already debating as to whether Riley had imagination or only fancy

"(It would be a terrible calamity to some of them if they said it was Imagination and it was officially declared later to be merely Fancy; that is the sort of mistake that damns a critic and makes the sons and grandsons of critics meek, hacked, apologetic young men.) And doubtless the point is exceedingly important. For if a poet has imagination they say that his work is Significant. And if he has only Fancy his work is not Significant. 'Significant' is the great word among reviewers just now—they can't rest until they determine whether a thing is Significant.

"Reviewers, generally speaking, know a lot of things that people who like to read poetry care very little about, and it has been the fashion for some years among them to damn Riley by saying he is Sentimental. And, indeed, he is—as sentimental as Dickens or Victor Hugo or Burns. Perhaps no poet was ever so loved as Riley by so many and such diverse people unless he poss st that eager, tender, human warmth which is sentiment. With Riley it never degenerated into sentimentality, which is the sign of the incompetent artist, or of the man, however competent technically, who is attempting to force an emotion that he does not feel.

"The chief merit of Riley's dialect verse—which is the most popular part of his production and the part with which the critics chiefly concern themselves—is its effectiveness as a medium for character portrayal. Whimsical, lovable, homely, racy, quaint, salty, pathetic, humorous, tender are his dialect poems; essentially, he has shown us life as a superior writer of prose sketches might do, adding the charm of his lyricism. And perhaps the public are right in liking his dialect verses better, perhaps the reviewers have been right all along in dwelling upon them almost to the exclusion of his other poetry, perhaps it takes a bigger and finer and truer artist to do what he has done in dialect. . . . . .

"There is no better evidence of the genuineness of Riley's sentiment, particularly in the dialect poems, than the discretion with which he touches the pathetic chord when he touches it at all. One of the most popular poems he ever wrote was 'Old-Fashioned Roses,' and one word too much, one pressure the least bit too insistent in the third stanza, would have made the thing as offensive as a vaudeville ballad. The taste which told him to be simple and the sincerity which begat the taste save the verses from that reproach; the poem remains one of those rare things, planned as a deliberate assault on the emotions, which succeed:

OLD-FASHIONED ROSES

They ain't no style about 'em,
  And they're sort o' pale and faded,
Yet the doorway here, without 'em,
  Would be lonesomer, and shaded
With a good 'eal blacker shadder
  Than the morning-glories makes,
And the sunshine would look sadder
  For their good old-fashioned sakes.

I like 'em 'cause they kindo'—
  Sorto' *make* a feller like 'em!
And I tell you, when I find a
  Bunch out whur the sun kin strike 'em,
It allus sets me thinkin'
  O' the ones that used to grow
And peak in through the chinkin'
  O' the cabin, don't you know!

And then I think o' mother,
  And how she ust to love 'em—
When they wuzn't any other,
  'Less she found 'em up above 'em!
And her eyes, afore she shut 'em,
  Whispered with a smile and said,
We must pick a bunch and put 'em
  In her hand when she was dead.

But, as I was a-sayin',
  They ain't no style about 'em
Very gaudy er displayin',
  But I wouldn't be without 'em—
'Cause I'm happier in these posies,
  And the hollyhawks and sich
Than the hummin'-bird that noses
  In the roses of the rich.

The argument for reality as against the sentimentalist is given by the New York *Tribune* in seeing it a "far cry from the old swimming-hole to Spoon River." The mind, it declares, instinctively takes the leap in seeking to establish Riley in his niche of fame:

"GOOD-NIGHT, MR. RILEY, GOOD-NIGHT, GOOD-NIGHT."
—Westerman in the *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus).

"Just why does the rudely built verse of Edgar Lee Masters, another product of the Middle West, offer promise of greater things, an outlook incomparably more stirring than the pleasing rimes of Hoosierdom? To descant on Riley's dialect as a handicap is scarcely to the point, for Burns wrote his greatest lyrics in lowland Scotch. As for petty subjects dealt in, the people of Spoon River were type for type the people of the Riley volumes. Swimming-holes and sweethearts were equally familiar to both.

"The contrast lies in outlook, not in any limitations of time or place. The weakness of Riley was, and is, a prime weakness of American thought. He wrote not the truth of life but a partial, sweetened version of it, suffused with easy, conventional emotion. Such things as doubt, ugliness, and sin not only have scant place in such writing, even by way of artistic contrast; they have no share in the molding of the goodness which is upheld before us. The cheerful ending in novels and on the stage, the whole school of sentimental fiction in our magazines, are part of the same national tendency.

"It is not a gloomy, pessimistic, or decadent art that we need by way of corrective. It is the truth—that alone makes any people free. The fine, noble things that Riley wrote of would have been far finer, far nobler, had they touched life and reality rather than conventionalized tear-ducts. Whether the tragedies of Spoon River can claim any share of immortality and wherever they are to be ranked, they at least seek to turn our faces in the right direction. Therein lie their strength and prophecy for America."

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WINTER MUSIC FOR HOT WEATHER

NEW YORK is having civic orchestral concerts during the summer now with us, and doubtless other centers of population think it is no new thing. Philadelphia, many years ago, had a Damrosch orchestra play for it at Laurel Park during the heated spell. Boston selects musicians from its far-famed Symphony and gives its people summer "pop" concerts. New York has picked the biggest indoor place at its disposal and holds its concerts in the Madison Square Garden. They are "civic," but not "municipal," so the New York *Tribune* distinguishes, meaning that they are the result of private enterprise, not an appropriation for the city's heat-beleaguered citizens. The Garden was found none too large for at least one of the concerts of the series, now run through five weeks, when, in the midst of an entire Wagner program, Mme. Johanna Gadski appeared and sang selections from "Tannhäuser," "Tristan und Isolde," and "Walküre." The papers report that the 8,000 seats of the Garden were filled on that night, and a thousand turned away who were eager to pay from ten to seventy-five cents to hear the grand-opera prima donna. This would sound like making "culture" more than "hum," were it not for the waggish remark of Mr. Oscar Hammerstein, overheard by the New York *Times* to say, as he left the hall, "Mark my word, the greatest bargain-hunter in the world is the American music-lover."

"The old idea that good music and hot weather do not go well together in New York has been effectually exploded by the Civic Orchestral Society," observes the New York *Globe*, pointing with pride to the fact that the programs of Mr. Rothwell, the orchestra leader, have "not a bar of syncopated melody." It goes on to say:

"An important contributing factor to the success of these concerts, of course, is the moderate scale of prices charged for admission, ranging from as low as ten to seventy-five cents. Even throughout the winter, when there is a glut of good music, the person of moderate means has little opportunity to indulge his fondness for it. In this respect New York, for a city of its size, is singularly neglectful of the needs of the people. Of other forms of entertainment there is no dearth to suit the pocketbooks of all, but for some reason or other there has been a wide-spread impression that the musical taste of a man with twenty-five cents to spend on it aspires no higher than to ragtime.

"Now that it has been effectually proved that serious music at popular prices has such a strong appeal, it is to be hoped that a way may be found to make it a permanent fixture the whole year round. The present concerts are an outgrowth of the successful experiment along similar lines made by *The Globe* last summer, and for this reason it is with especial gratification that we note the widened scope of the movement.

"The little group of public-spirited citizens, whose financial support made possible the activities of the Civic Orchestral Society, have good cause for self-congratulation. In placing within the reach of all the opportunity to hear good music interpreted by a good orchestra they have performed a real public service."

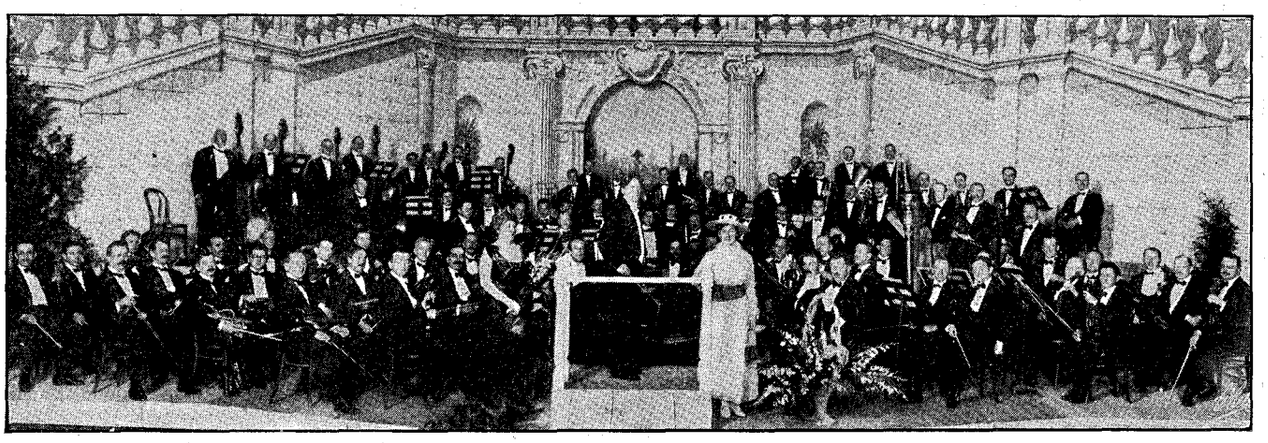
The classical severity of the programs has come in for some demurs—not from the audiences, but from the newspapers—and *Musical America* (New York) takes up the point with these critics:

"Following the first concert of the Civic Orchestra in Madison Square Garden last week *The Times* entered a plea for a program of 'lighter' caliber—for music by Sullivan, Johann Strauss, and others of their nature—and gently protested against Mr. Rothwell's first program as too severe for hot-weather purposes. *The Evening Post*, taking its cue from *The Times*, said substantially the same thing that same afternoon. The first program, it should be recalled, contained Schubert's 'Unfinished' Symphony, the Mendelssohn Violin Concerto, a Tschaikowsky show-piece, two short and popular melodies of Grieg, and the 'Meistersinger' Overture—the kind of offerings, in brief, that would be considered thoroughly fit and proper for a popular Sunday afternoon session. Yet *The Times* seemed to think that the mental strain imposed by these compositions exceeded the privilege of a summer program.

"Mr. Rothwell's first program was, indeed, susceptible to criticism, but on the ground of its length rather than its weight. The purpose of the new organization, as we understand it, is to give music that is primarily good rather than primarily light. It is to approach as far as practical the standard symphonic programs, to afford those who can not leave town in summer opportunity to enjoy masterpieces. There are, of course, summer nights when Beethoven's Ninth Symphony or Brahms's Fourth might seem a trifle too much like plum pudding or boiled beef and cabbage when the thermometer is in the nineties. But Mr. Rothwell has served no such substantial dishes as yet. And we scarcely feel with *The Times* that Schubert's 'Unfinished,' or the Mendelssohn, Grieg, or Wagner works are too blood-heating for July.

"Let not this be construed as a reflection on the compositions of Strauss or Sullivan, which *The Times* advocates. We yield to none in our admiration for them, and the high estimate we place upon their value, tho we do not believe they should dominate these programs. They do assuredly deserve a place on these Madison-Square programs, not because they are light, but because they are good. They should be heard in the dead of winter for the same reason. As imperious a musician as von Bülow recommended Strauss waltzes as *entremets* on solid symphonic bills of fare. Only a few conductors have so far shown the courage to follow this excellent advice, but those who have find themselves well repaid. Every well-ordered dinner should have its *hors d'œuvres* and its sweets as well as its *entrées* and roasts."

The "civic" element of the title seems to be justified by the nature of the audience, which the New York *Tribune* analyzes for us in this way:



THE CIVIC ORCHESTRA OF NEW YORK.

Photographed at the close of the Wagner concert, showing in the center Mme. Gadski, the Wagnerian soprano, Walter Henry Rothwell, conductor, and Miss Martha Maynard, manager.

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"There you will find audiences such as seldom gather in this city. Seeing one, you are seeing all of New York. You will see the people who sit in the parterre at the Metropolitan, and the people who stand in the family circle; people who live in hotels, people who live in apartments; people who own their own homes, and at least one man who has owned his own opera-houses. And up in the ten-cent seats you will see people who have not been to a concert since they landed at Ellis Island.

"These civic concerts are a source of pleasure to you and me; they are more than that to the people in the ten-cent seats. For those people were not born here, many of them. They are trying to be Americans, and they find it hard. For they have come from all over Europe, and they have brought with them their mother tongues, and the memories and the loves and hates of their mother countries. But they all want to hear music, and so they come to the Garden.

"Saxon, Celt, Teuton, Latin, Slav—they are all there, applauding alike the French Chabrier, the German Wagner, and the Russian Tschaikowsky; linked together, if only for a little while, by the one language that is universal. There are no hyphenates at the Garden."

An added feature of interest in the enterprise is that it is guided by a woman. Last week we treated the sculpture exhibition at Buffalo, which has a woman, Miss Abby Sage, for a director; the civic orchestral concerts are largely due to the enterprise of Miss Martha Maynard.

THE SPOKESMAN OF ARMENIA

THO THE TURKS have set out to efface the Armenian nation so far as in them lies the power, their failure is read in the fact that Armenian ideals are already enshrined in literature. As is the case with the Jews and the Poles, "a race which has produced men gifted with tongues of fire to celebrate its achievements and lament its sorrows," points out an Italian writer in the *Nuovo Antologia* (Rome), "will be able to keep alive the sacred flame of national consciousness." In a recent number of this Italian review we find a sympathetic sketch of the man who has done more than any other perhaps in modern times to conserve the racial soul among the Armenians.

Avedìs Aharonian, novelist, dramatist, and, above all, story-writer, is immensely popular in his own country and likewise among the Armenian immigrants in America, tho scarcely known in France and Germany and but newly introduced to Italian readers. He was born in 1866 in the Caucasus, at a little city named Ugdis, where his father had settled after fleeing from the massacre of Lenk-Timur. We read:

"The fugitives, therefore, were the companions of his childhood; the timorous narrations of the trials supported by his people for the love of Christ were the tales to which he listened at the hearthstone through the long vigils of the winter. A family of means, discovering in him both lively talents and an eager desire to learn, sent him to complete his studies at Copenhagen. Returning to his own land after visiting the larger capitals of Europe, he chose as his profession that of a rural schoolmaster; not a profession, verily, but rather an apostolate, if one remembers that in Armenia instruction is imparted to the children of the countryside by voluntary teachers, constrained to wander from village to village, from cabin to cabin, living upon charity and upon the offerings of the peasants.

"This apostolate endured for twenty years, and was of the greatest fruitfulness for Aharonian's art."

His arduous apprenticeship was rewarded by a position as head of the college at Tiflis. In the meantime he had been embodying the harvest of his experience and observation in striking literary form.

"In brief pages instinct with sorrow, with passion, with ill-restrained violence, he had sketched with a few strokes the sufferings, the poverty, the aspirations of the country oppressed and laid waste by Turks, Kurds, and Persians. His fame brought him under suspicion in the eyes of the Russian police, who saw in him an agitator, an insurgent, a revolutionary. He was accused of conspiracy and imprisoned. Without process of trial he was imprisoned for four years, and without trial was liberated . . . by the intercession of France, in consequence of a campaign in his favor undertaken by some French journalists and litterateurs, among whom was Anatole France, and by some Armenian immigrants, including Arciag Tciobanian. Now he is fifty years old and lives at Tiflis. His works are the faithful mirror of his life. To comprehend that, it is enough to know the sorrowful story of the Armenian massacres. Imbued with socialistic ideas, animated with a lively revolutionary spirit created by immediate and continuous contact with a dolorous reality, he represents in contemporaneous literature the living voice of a people who still await, at the hands of our civilization, some valid succor against Asiatic barbarism—the voice of a glorious stock which is slowly being extinguished.

"His art is a derivation, strange in its effects, of the French naturalism prevailing toward the end of the last century, as the art of Mickievicz, of Slowacki, and of Krasinski was a derivation of the Byronic romanticism prevailing in the first half of that century.

The works of Avedìs Aharonian comprise novels, dramas, and many short stories. They are difficult to catalog because scattered in various Armenian reviews published in Asia, Europe, and America. Among his romances may be mentioned "The Saint of the Tempest" and "Silence," accounted by some his masterpiece; his social and patriotic dramas include "The Valley of Tears," in which is represented an episode of the Armenian revolution; his stories those called, "The Mothers," "Destiny," "Under the Ashes," "The Cock." Aharonian chooses his characters from among the crowd of the poor, of the exiled, of the afflicted, of the persecuted, who lead a roving life at the gates of cities, in villages, among woods and mountains, whom he had the means of knowing and studying during his long apostolate. He has also a special predilection for animals and for children. The tale called "Pascio" (The Pasture) exhibits better than any other the principal characteristics of this writing.

FRENCH ARTISTS REMOBILIZED—So many French artists of distinction fell in the early days of the war that it is a great relief to hear that the French Government has found a military use for its artists without exposing them to the risks of the trenches. The information comes in a letter to *The American Art News*, whose writer fears the censor may never let it pass out of France. However, it concerns a device which the Germans have already begun to imitate, and this may have relaxed the censor's vigilance:

"There are 600 French artists—all the able-bodied ones, it is said—mobilized for the carrying on of a vast system of what, for lack of a better descriptive name, may be called out-of-doors scene-painting, and they work enormous so-called 'studios'—in reality, open yards—in the Belleville quarter of Paris, just inside the northeastern section of the old fortified *enciente*. The objects which they paint are all of natural size—trees, houses, churches, towers, villages, towns, fortresses, parks of artillery, stacks of munitions, aviation-sheds, railway-trains, camps, regiments of men reposing, etc.

"For months the French have been using this outdoor stage-scenery near the hostile front to mislead and deceive the enemy. It is only lately, I believe, that the German air-scouts have begun to suspect the deception practised upon them, and even since they have been thus forewarned, it is not easy for them to distinguish the false from the real features of a landscape. You can imagine, therefore, what degree of skill is shown in devising the former. What other result could there be when all the talented young painters of France are employed in the work? Since I called attention some months ago to the number of artists who had been killed or wounded in battle, virtually all the members of the profession have been withdrawn from service under arms, to perform this other service which the military authorities regard, it is said, as of equal importance. The slang military term that has been invented to designate it is *camoflage*. Great secrecy has been observed with regard to it. 'We hardly use any brush,' said a well-known artist to me, 'that is smaller than a broom!'"

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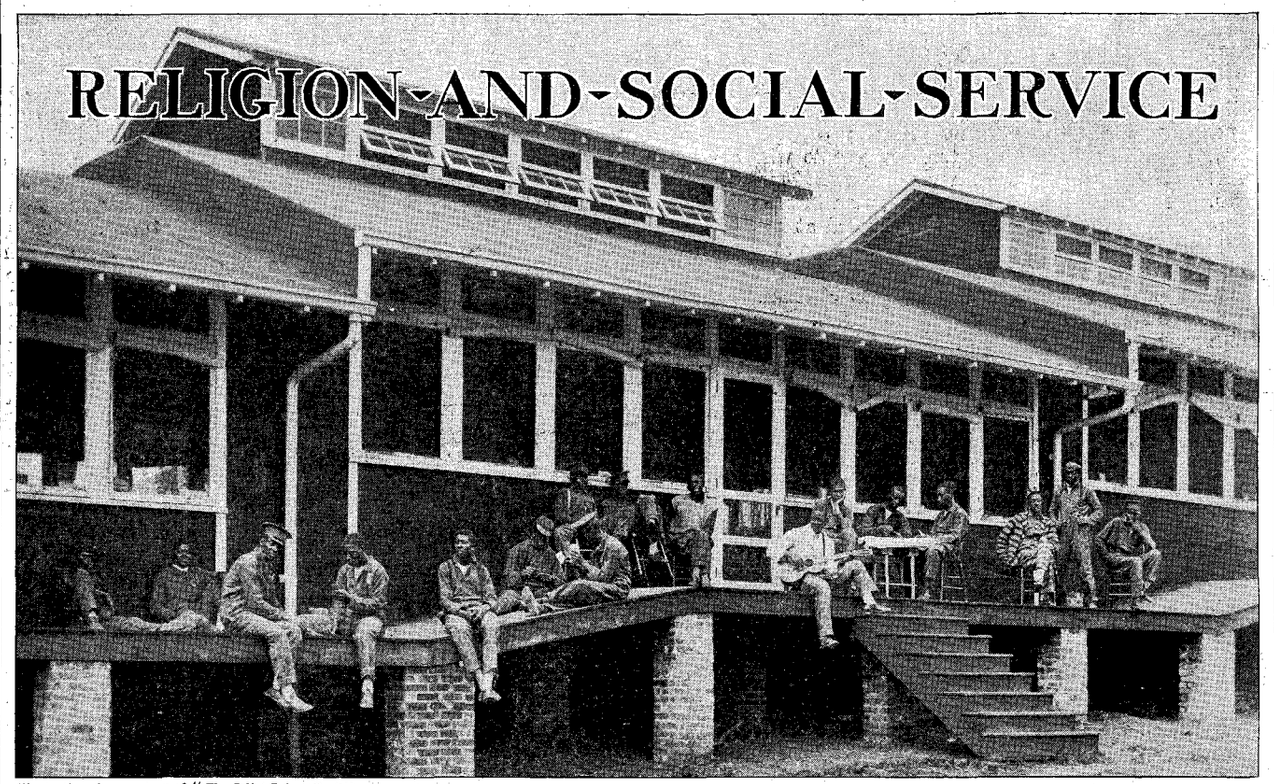

Illustrations by courtesy of "The Joliet Prison Post."

DORMITORY FOR COLORED TUBERCULAR PRISONERS.

In the Tennessee State Prison, where a maximum of fresh air is granted the occupants.

FIGHTING THE WHITE PLAGUE IN PRISON

OF THE MULTIPLE CURSES of prison life tuberculosis has been considered far from the least. Convicts developed or contracted it during their term and, when discharged, carried it out into the world with them. It is the "hoary specter that haunts and contaminates the old-time cell-blocks common to many of our famous penal institutions," we read in *The Joliet Prison Post*, of Illinois, which presents an example of the new order of things in the model hospital of the State prison of Tennessee. Since the first penitentiary was built in the latter State, more than a century ago, the writer informs us, thousands have died within the walls from tuberculosis, or, if they survived, have transmitted the germs to their families and associates. Thus, "innocent and guilty have suffered together, have battled feebly and futilely in their ignorance of the first principles of sanitation, and have died." Conditions gradually became so menacing that in 1915 the State legislature passed a bill appropriating $40,000 for the erection of a tuberculosis prison hospital, and by this act the old system was wiped out, for—

"The time was past when the sick and healthy were placed together within narrow cells. The time was past when a term of years in the State prison carried with it a sentence to almost certain death, to a fight against overwhelming odds with the inhumanity of a system that carried a man away from the sunshine and fresh air, a system that weakened the most robust, a system that prepared in a most subtle way the human body for the tentacles of the prison octopus—the great white plague. No longer was the State prison to remain a living death. Inmates of the State prisons were to be treated as human beings. They were to be given a chance.

"Ten acres were staked out. Ten acres adjoining the prison walls, but as far as possible from the clang of the entrance-gates. Ten acres as far away as possible from the stone-flagged corridors of the main prison, but yet to be a part of it, for along the line of stakes another wall arose. There were no factories within the new enclosure, there were no concrete walkways that marked the paths of the inmates from their steel-barred sleeping-quarters to the doors of the manufacturing-plants or to the stone steps of the dining-halls. There was just a rolling stretch of all outdoors.

"And in the middle of the lot arose the hospital building, constructed along the most approved lines of a modern hospital structure. Erected in the shape of a high 'H,' it was planned to give to the inmates a maximum of fresh air, recognized as the most important weapon in the fight for the cure of the disease. There is nothing fancy or ornate about it. It is a brown-stained frame building in which everything is sacrificed for the comfort and welfare of the patients."

One's first impression of the place, the writer relates, is of the "spotlessness of everything." The walls are white, the floors, stained and waxed, are polished to the brilliancy of a mirror. There are separate quarters for white and negro patients, but they are exactly the same in appointment and the same equality is observed in food, treatment, and attendance. Meals, which are said to be plentiful and varied, are served by white-coated waiters in a well-lighted dining-room "amid surroundings that suggest a well-appointed café instead of a mess-hall in a penal institution, all of which, tho, is necessary under the approved system of fighting the plague." We read then:

"During the day, unless reduced to the third grade, which necessitates the wearing of prison stripes, the patients are permitted to go anywhere within the confines of the walls, only being required to be back in the building at roll-call at the supper-hour. Their time is their own, and may be used as they see fit, in reading or card-playing, or merely loafing.

"Over on the negroes' side of the enclosure, a ball-ground has been laid off, and any morning or afternoon, when the weather permits, a ball-game may be seen in progress. A guitar, a banjo, and many decks of well-worn playing-cards help in passing the time away until the patients are well enough to take their turns at work on the prison farm.

"The 'T. B.' patients, as they are called, are not permitted to remain idle after their condition improves so that they can work without injury. As the daily trips to the scale show improvement in weight, as their appetites return, and as their general condition improves, they are sent to the farm for light work or put at some task inside the enclosure. At first they are

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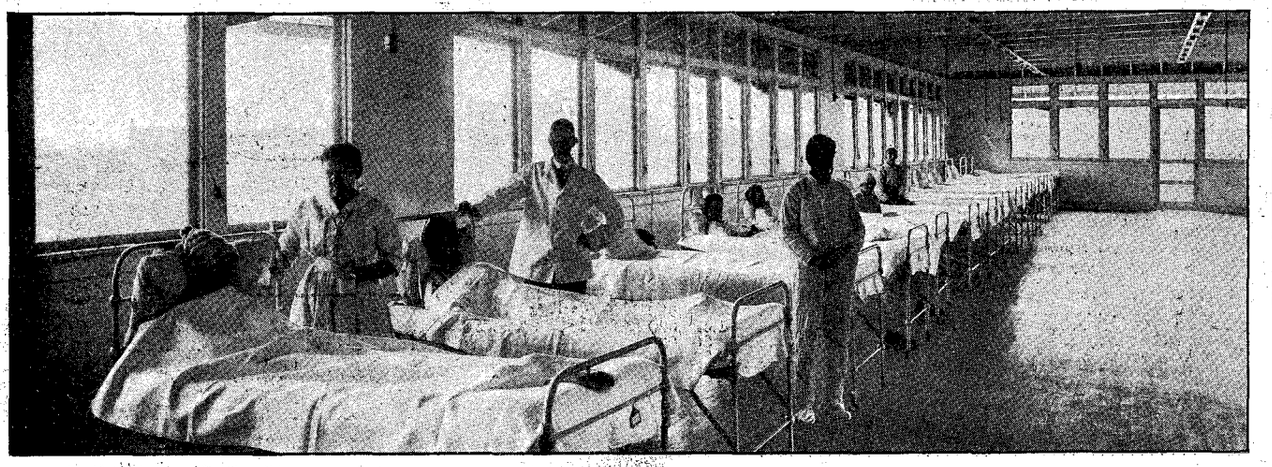


PRISONERS WHO SLEEP IN FRESH AIR.

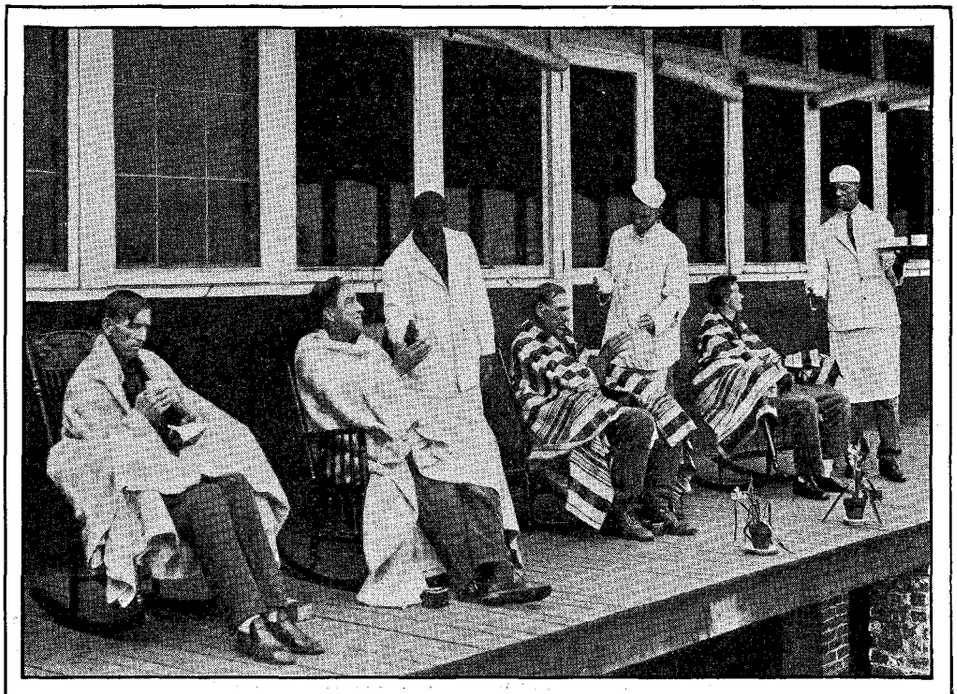
Winter and summer these sleeping-quarters of tubercular prisoners have free access to outdoor air.

required to work but two hours a day. Then, as they improve, their hours are increased. The task is increased to four hours, then six, and finally they are able to do the eight hours' work without exhaustion, for the plague is throttled. In a well-equipped hospital and under the direction of an efficient corps of physicians and attendants, the fresh air and sunshine, cleanliness and sanitation, wholesome food and rest from the relentless grind of toil have had their effect. They are better physically, mentally, and morally. They are men again, ready to do a man's work."

AMERICAN "GENEROSITY" TO WAR-SUFFERERS

IT SEEMS TIME that America ceased laying the flattering unction to her soul that she is the benevolent healer of wounds caused by the war. We are not even "feeding Belgium," as so many have fondly thought. Counting our entire population at one hundred million, we have given about ten cents per capita. New Zealand, herself at war, has given to Belgium at the rate of $1.25 per capita. Brazil, Argentina, and other South-American countries have given more than we in proportion to our numbers and means. Actually, "we have contributed about one-tenth of the total sum that has been needed to give to each civilian Belgian — man, woman, and child—one-third as much food per day as is considered necessary for a soldier. France and England have given the other nine-tenths." With cold statements like these, the New York *Times* strips off the mask of our self-complacency, and adds that "if America had given thirty times as much to this one fund as she has given, the familiar expression, 'America is feeding Belgium,' would be based on fact instead of on a superstition, the reiteration of which has given a sort of emotional satisfaction even to those of us who have not contributed anything to any fund." In all the two years of Europe's agony we may have given forty millions, so the *Times* writer estimates, counting the two-year totals of the chief bureaus and commissions of relief "with a big guesswork allowance added for unrecorded individual offerings and the collections made by hundreds of minor organizations, many of which are practically negligible factors." Here follow some figures on the proportion of American giving to American means:

"The foreign trade of the United States for the two years of the war has amounted to nearly eleven billions of dollars ($10,941,975,000). It was $6,525,000,000 in the fiscal year just ending, and $4,416,975,000 in the first year of the war. Most of this trade, which breaks all records of all countries, was, of course, with Europe. Its total volume is 275 times as great as the amount we have contributed to the relief of suffering in Europe. Our exports for the two war years have been over $7,000,000,000, and of course, a vast amount of that represents our sales of munitions of war. Our bill to foreign countries for explosives alone in the two years has been $514,000,000, about thirteen times as much as we have given for the relief of the many millions of non-combatant men, women, and children whose lives have been



LUNCH-HOUR IN THE WHITE MAN'S DORMITORY.

Inmates of the Tennessee State Prison serve patients with the food suitable for tubercular cases.

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devastated by the use of those same explosives. One corporation alone, United States Steel, has earned in the first six months of this year over $140,000,000 net profits, more than three times as much as we have given to war relief in two years, the two most prosperous years in the history of this country.

"Now, to drop from the billions of foreign trade to the millions of foreign aid, the following figures afford the most accurate summing up of the main war-relief activities of the United States for two years that has yet been made:

Belgian Relief	$10,000,000
Germany and her allies	6,000,000
Jewish War Relief (all funds)	5,580,000
American Red Cross	3,395,649
Rockefeller Foundation	3,159,985
War Relief Clearing House	2,750,000
Committee of Mercy	1,512,000
Armenia and Syria	1,025,000
Polish Relief (two main funds)	800,000
American Ambulance Corps	800,000
Federation of Churches	500,000
Servian Relief Commission	210,000
Secours National	200,000
Albanian Relief	37,000
Total	$35,969,634

The writer then warns us to subtract two millions for overlapping where funds have passed through two agencies and hence reported twice. There is some mitigation of possible chagrin in reading that "the whole case for the United States is not presented in the figures." Thus:

"There are hundreds of men and women doing wonderful work in the various commissions for little or no compensation. The statements in dollars and cents of the supplies shipped abroad do not give the market value of those goods because a very large proportion of them have been obtained at cost prices or less, so that each dollar given by the United States has gone much further than it would have in ordinary trade. In this way many merchants and manufacturers have helped sufferers abroad without putting their names down against any specific contributions. Transportation interests and owners of office-buildings have helped, too, by reducing charges and rents. . . . The American Ambulance Corps, which has spent a thousand dollars a day ever since the war began, to maintain its five field-hospitals in France and its hospital in Paris, has been able to spend on its work of rescue practically all it has received. Many of those who are serving it are working without compensation, and its American headquarters, at 14 Wall Street, are rent free.

"To pick out just one of the many items of this American ambulance service, it has so far transported more than 150,000 wounded."

Turning back to the story of our meager relief efforts, we read that in the two years of war the per capita American contribution to the two Polish funds has been only eight-tenths of a cent. Last week we gave the story of Poland's situation under the diplomatic deadlock produced by England and Germany. *The Times* declares there are some who feel that responsibility for the starvation of Poland should be shared "by the Americans who have not yet contributed their eight mills apiece." We read:

"If horror is a factor, no country makes a stronger appeal than Poland, where nearly half of a before-the-war population of 34,000,000 has been wiped out, partly in battle, but mostly by starvation in a country literally gashed to death; a country that is childless, treeless, and houseless; a country, in large parts of which the very top-soil has been so frittered away by shell that nothing can be grown.

"'There are no more children under seven years of age in Poland—all dead of starvation,' said Mr. Gorski, at the Polish Victims' Relief Fund headquarters, 33 West Forty-second Street. 'In the district of Gorlice alone, where battle raged for eighteen months, 1,500,000 of non-combatants, caught between the lines, perished from hunger and disease. An American who has just returned from Poland, where he has been investigating conditions in behalf of relief work, has reported to us that, having occasion to travel on the main road from Warsaw to Pinsk, about 150 miles, he noticed that the ground was littered with civilian garments and cradles—400,000 human beings must have dropt dead along that road. The retreating army had burned their homes, and compelled them to evacuate the land. There had been no time to bury those who fell by the wayside. Birds of prey and wild animals had cleaned the bones, and the incoming invaders gathered those human bones and sent them back to be used as fertilizer in their own country.' . . . . . .

"Still there is a way that the American people can help Poland in spite of diplomatic complications. There is a food-supply in that country at the present moment, in the hands of the German Import Company, which will sell to the Poles or anybody else who has the price. The price is regulated by General von Hindenburg, and it is seven times the normal cost of food. Von Hindenburg calls this price a military necessity. Of course no Pole can pay it. But Americans could help if they would, by paying and distributing food in Poland. There is no difficulty in getting money into Poland. Paderewski's National American Committee for Polish Relief and a similar organization in Chicago are sending funds as fast as collected, through their agencies in Switzerland, and all this money goes to its destination without delay."

CANADIAN CHURCH "STRATEGY"

THE TWELVE YEARS' EFFORT to unite the Congregationalists, Methodists, and Presbyterians of Canada, is nearer success at the opening of the third year of the Great War than ever before. Noting this, *The Christian Science Monitor* observes that it is good strategy to put an end to the "competitive attitudes and practises" of the Protestant forces, especially when the nation needs unity "to face the problems of immigration, economic development, and political reconstruction that have been made far more acute" through Canada's share in the war and its aftermath. The new turn in the movement came at the recent session of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Winnipeg, when it definitely committed that church to union. The other parties to the compact, we learn from this journal, for some time have been willing to merge, but with the Presbyterians "the process of education has been longer and has generated more friction, some of which remains to take the form of litigation." Still, we are told, the issue has been fairly faced and fought out, and there will probably be no stouter champions of the union than the adherents of the Church that reveres John Knox and John Calvin. We read then:

"Recent evidence of the latent, smoldering fires of controversy that at any time may call for unity of action by Protestantism has not been without its effect upon some previous opponents of this formal union of the three sects. Nor can it escape the attention of many adherents, especially the laity, that present and future burdens of taxation will not make popular any maintenance of rival churches that has not back of it something more than traditions and controversies of the past in which the rank and file have no present vital interest. Viewed historically, this movement for merging the three bodies undoubtedly has culminated more quickly because of the comparative unity existing when it was first championed. Having only one form of Presbyterianism to combine with one form of Wesleyanism, the problem of negotiation and education has been much simpler than if it had been undertaken in the United States."

The Christian Guardian, organ of the Methodist Church in Canada, tells us that the Dominion "faces a union such as the world never saw before, a union which our fathers would have declared to be impossible, a union which speaks volumes in regard to the broadening of Christian sympathy and the passing of ancient prejudices, and which is eloquent also of yet wider union which shall come to pass when the Church of Jesus Christ shall have grown big enough to be brotherly, and strong enough to discard its century-old prejudices." And the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* (Meth.) quotes General Superintendent Chown, executive head of the Methodist Church in Canada, as saying:

"I have profound sympathy for the Presbyterian Church in Canada in this moment of her history. It is not a pleasant task to contemplate even a slight disruption of the church one ardently loves, whose history is a matter of devout pride, and whose ministrations have been a benediction for centuries to one's ancestors, and in the history of one's nation. . . . . .

"As Methodists, in order to keep faith with the Presbyterians and Congregationalists and to guarantee our full measure of influence and usefulness in the United Church, we must bend our energies to bring into the union, in full efficiency, the characteristics which constitute the genius of Methodism at its best."

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

Chandler, Joseph Everett. The Colonial House. Royal 8vo, pp. 341. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $2.50 net; postage 20 cents.

The temptation is irresistible, on opening this volume, to turn its pages until all the 129 illustrations have been seen. Many add all that photogravure can do to a large-type text on cream-laid paper. If the reader has not already fallen in love with some Colonial house before looking through these pictures, he will lose his heart to several here.

There were three periods of Colonial architecture, the first beginning before the first half of the seventeenth century ended; the second ending before the nineteenth century began, and the third extending well into this latter century. The first period, according to Mr. Chandler's pages, was notable in New England and the northern seaboard States, as we know them territorially now, within which are still preserved the best specimens of Colonial building. The second period saw its erections extend from Massachusetts to Maryland and farther south, with fine examples in both of those colonies and between, of which the Longfellow house in Cambridge is perhaps best known; while the third period, with erections as late as 1815 in Salem, saw its masterpieces all the way from New Hampshire to Virginia. It may be rather humiliating to our best builders of the present time to know that really splendid houses were being built in America nearly three hundred years ago—and built so well that many of them still retain their beauty and their substantiality.

Sams, Conway Whittle (B.L.). The Conquest of Virginia: The Forest Primeval. An Account, Based on Original Documents, of the Indians in that Portion of the Continent in which was Established the First English Colony in America. With Illustrations. Pp. xxiii–432. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

This rather sumptuous volume is the first of a series proposed by its author, who says that "many excellent histories of Virginia have been written, but the whole story has never been told, and probably never will be." He has gone to both original and aboriginal sources. The Southern "forest primeval" appears. to have abounded in these last, and the Indian of that region is here pictured, in text and in drawing, as he existed when the settlement of Virginia began. "The Virginia Settlement," says Mr. Sams, "was a larger, more significant, and nobler movement than that of the Plymouth Settlement." Religious motives underlay it all, he intimates, but these were national rather than sectarian, and their outreach included the native races among whom those English settlers went. "The Virginians' intentions with regard to the Indians" are quoted from William Strachey preliminary to this volume's preface, as follows: "To teach them moral and physical good, which is the end of our planting among them; to let them know what virtue and goodness are, and the reward of both; to teach them religion and the crown of the righteous; to acquaint them with grace, that they may participate with glory; which God grant in mercy unto them." Strachey stood high in authority among the earliest writers of Colonial history: he reached America in May, 1610, and two manuscript copies are in existence of a "Historie of Travaile into Virginia" written by him. Henry Spelman was another writer of that time, freely quoted from by Mr. Sams; and these authorities and others have been drawn upon liberally to make thorough and complete this portaiture of the various Indian tribes which at first disputed "The Conquest of Virginia." Powhatan was the leading chief of that region, and Strachey wrote largely about him. There were other chiefs of some importance, and many tribes or nations quite small. How they all lived, in what relation to each other and to the trespassing whites, what their habits and customs were, and how they are perpetuated to-day, as here illustrated and described, form an interesting recital from which new impressions are obtained of the dangers our pioneers faced and of the people they had to overcome.

Fowler, Harold North (Ph.D.). A History of Sculpture. 8vo, pp. xxvi–445. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2 net.

"A sketch of the history of sculpture from the beginnings of civilization in Egypt and Babylonia to the present . . . a handbook intended for the use of the general public and of young students"—thus the author accurately describes this book in his preface. In an introduction he defines sculpture as "the art of representation in solid material and in three dimensions," and gives a description of the materials (clay, terra-cotta, wood, stone, and bronze) and methods of working. The body of the book traces ancient Egyptian, Babylonian-Assyrian, Hittite, Persian, Phenician, Cypriote, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman sculpture; then deals with medieval, Renaissance, and modern art in the various European countries, and with sculpture in the Far East. Illustrations to the number of 196 appear, the frontispiece being the "Hermes of Praxiteles." The question of selection of illustrations is, of course, one of judgment, and the author's choice will, in the main, command approval. One finds here from Egypt, for example, the "Sheik-el-Beled" and the "Scribe," from Babylonia parts of the stele of vulture and a statue of Gudda; from the Hittites, a lion, etc., all representative and famous. The student of sculpture will, generally, find here the best or most famous work reproduced.

The letter-text is excellent, considering its purpose. Where one might desire fuller knowledge is in the Hittite region (the noted figures from Carchemish, for example, and in the sculpture of India, China, Japan, and Persia. The treatment of a fascinating subject here is deficient, possibly, because of limited space. In a future edition the text-matter here could be usefully extended. Buddhistic, Jainistic, and Hindu sculpture, for instance, calls for sympathetic exposition in the West. In other respects the volume will prove eminently useful.

Carpenter, J. Estlin (D. Litt.). Phases of Early Christianity. 12mo., pp. xvi–449. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2 net.

One can but marvel at the versatility of Dr. Carpenter, none the less because he never turns out a piece of poor work. By creational productivity in the different spheres of the higher criticism of the Hexateuch and of the gospels, comparative religion, Indian literature, biography, and now of early church-history, he is distinguished. The present six lectures, having regard to the doctrinal development of the Christian Church, 100–250 A.D., were delivered as one series in the American Lectures on the History of Religions. They center in the doctrine of salvation, the growth of dogma and of institutions, 100–250 A.D., being related to the ideas which focused about that center. What is especially attractive, and in large part novel, in the treatment, is attention to current heathen beliefs as affecting and being affected by the Christian doctrine of salvation. This comes out especially in Lecture IV on "The Sacraments as the Means of Salvation." Here the various "mysteries," Mithraic rites, ethnic doctrine of rebirth, etc., are considered in their bearing upon baptism, the eucharist, the agape, and so on. While the drift of recent study has been strongly in this direction (*cf.* Dr. Kennedy's recent work on "St. Paul and the Mystery Religions"), Dr. Carpenter's book has considerably wider reach than most discussions, and covers satisfactorily phases of current life that have been too little considered in connection with the rise of Christian doctrine. Teachers and students alike will find this volume unusually productive of insight into the early doctrinal and practical development of the Church.

Ford, Henry Jones. Woodrow Wilson: The Man and His Work. A Biographical Study. Pp. 333. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 net.

The author of this book is Professor of Politics in Princeton University. Local association and special service naturally combined in him a friendly and yet fair appreciation of President Wilson's character and achievements. In his preface he says that he has "tried to give a systematic account of what Woodrow Wilson has done, and of the principles on which he acts." His closing chapter begins with this statement: "Nothing more than a provisional estimate of Woodrow Wilson's career can be attempted now." Opportunity for his readers themselves to make such estimate is offered through numerous quotations from the addresses and books which Mr. Wilson has put forth. That these were so many and so varied, before Mr. Wilson's election as Governor of New Jersey, will surprize even the President's friends. He was a publicist long before he became a high office-holder. "So continuous was Dr. Wilson's attention to public affairs," says Professor Ford, "and so frequent were the occasions on which he gave his views, that it is impossible to point to any event that marked his entrance into public life." The chapter on "Personal Traits" gives quite a different impression of Woodrow Wilson from that usually prevailing.

Evans, Lawrence B. Samuel W. McCall, Governor of Massachusetts. With Illustrations. Pp. 243. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25 net.

If Governor McCall had not been named as a possible nominee for the Presidency, would this volume have appeared? Such is the natural question, answered immediately by Mr. Evans in the opening

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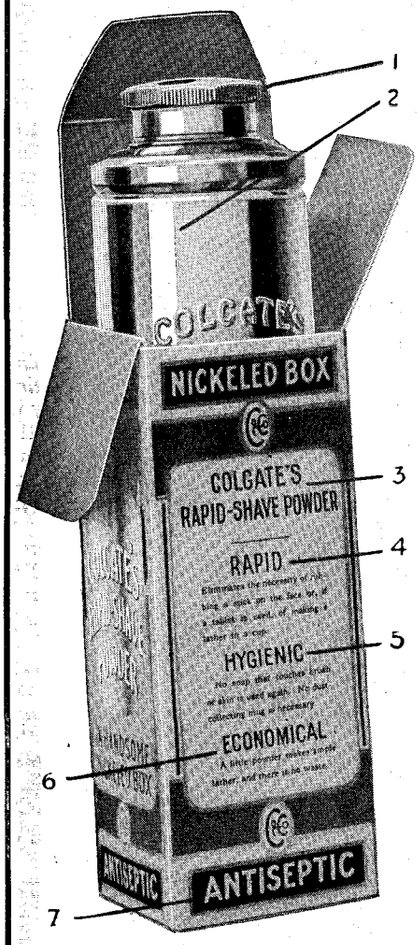

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sentence of his preface: "The notable career of Mr. McCall, extending over more than a generation, is a sufficient excuse for this biography." After its careful perusal one is inclined to accept the excuse. Biographies like this, of this type of man, are a credit to our country and our civilization. Samuel W. McCall has lived a strong life, mostly in the service of his fellow men. He sat twenty years in Congress, and made his mark there. He did not always agree with his party affiliations. He did not believe, for instance, in the Spanish War, and he differed on tariff matters. But he was brave in his beliefs, and many of the quotations from his speeches are well worth reading to-day.

Dwight, Henry Otis. The Centennial History of the American Bible Society. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. vi–605. New York: Macmillan Company. $2 boxed.

New York in May, 1916, witnessed the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of one of the foremost evangelical agencies of the Christian Church. A small part only of what has been done by the American Bible Society in a century could be told in these two volumes, whose author is recording secretary of the Society. But we learn that during the first year of its existence this organization issued 6,410 Bibles, with receipts of $37,779.35. In its ninety-ninth year its output had grown to 6,406,323 Bibles and parts of Bibles, and its income to $840,-291.52. The total output during the whole period was nearly 110 million Bibles or parts, and its income over thirty-eight million dollars, exclusive of trust funds and investments. The Society has promoted the translation, printing, or distribution of the Scriptures in 164 languages, while its work has reached regions where the thermometer sank to 58 degrees below zero and others where it rose to 140 degrees above.

The foregoing are salient facts in the history, just the high lights in a portrayal of a century of effort in which the rich and the poor, black, red, white, brown, and yellow have both helped and benefited. The story as told by Dr. Dwight can not even be summarized here. It is perhaps sufficient to say that evidently the labor of compiling these two volumes was one of love, covering several years of devoted application in tracing the growth and activities of one of the noted missionary agencies of the century. Even tho only selections could be made from a record so varied and fruitful, the intelligent reader can see between the lines the indications of the enormous value of the Society's work to the world at large, and may discern something of the uplift it has afforded.

Bradford, Gamaliel. Union Portraits. Pp. xi-330. With Illustrations. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50 net.

These lively, picturesque sketches of Union generals and statesmen of the Civil War are from the pen of the author of "Lee the American" and "Confederate Portraits." Here Mr. Bradford does for the Northern what he had previously done for the Southern side, the "portraits" being those of Sherman, McClellan, Hooker, Meade, Thomas, Stanton, Seward, Sumner, and of the journalist, Samuel Bowles. The portraits of Hooker and McClellan, upon their first appearance in the *Atlantic Monthly*, called forth energetic protest, and the evidence submitted induced the author to modify considerably his estimate of Hooker; not, however, of McClellan. He still dissents from the opinion held by certain writers to the effect that if McClellan had not been thwarted by Lincoln, and especially by Stanton, he would have crusht the Rebellion and ended the war two years earlier. The portrait of Sherman, whose likeness is used as the frontispiece of the interesting little volume, is the one that will probably attract most attention and doubtless not a little criticism. The ethical attitude of the author in his appraisal of moral character as exemplified in the man he regards as "the most typical of Americans" is suggested by this remark: "Sherman's religion was that of millions of honest, earnest, hard-working Americans, that is, a religion made up in about equal parts of reverence and indifference, and perhaps well exprest in the phrase of one of them, 'I am doing my work, let God do His.'"

Alexander, De Alva Standwood. History and Procedure of the House of Representatives. 8vo, pp. xviii–435. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2 net.

This copious volume, as appears from its preface, grew out of advice given to Dr. Alexander by Thomas B. Reed, when the latter was Speaker of the House and when the former entered Congress. Lectures to clubs and other social organizations, on the history and procedure of the House of Representatives, developed naturally into this extended work, which may be read with pleasure and profit by every one who inclines to a liking for legislative and parliamentary methods. The references in it to men more or less famous in Congressional affairs are numerous and entertaining. Among the more famous of these are Cannon, of Illinois, and Reed and Blaine, of Maine, whose terms in the Speaker's chair abounded in striking tests of presiding ability and assertiveness. Notable among Speakers before and after these were Kerr, Carlisle, Keifer, Randall, Crisp, and Clay; and how they administered the Speakership, and were assisted by the floor-leaders of their parties or assailed by their opponents, Dr. Alexander narrates with impartial clearness. In addition to their personal statements, his pages afford much information of a practical nature about parliamentary proceedings, worth every man's while to acquire.

Evjen, John O. Scandinavian Immigrants in New York, 1630–1674. 8vo, pp. xxiv–438. Illustrated. Minneapolis: C. K. Holter Publishing Company. 1916. $2.50 net.

This plethoric volume, as its preface explains, "claims to make a distinct contribution to a hitherto almost entirely neglected field in colonial history." It treats, in three parts, of immigrants from three countries—Norway, Denmark, and Sweden—coming to one State, because "all the known Norwegian and Danish immigrants, up to 1674, settled in New York and adjacent territory, and the Swedish immigrants settled either in New York or on the Delaware." Many curious bits of information are afforded—one of these being that the famous Anneke Jans did not come from Holland, but from Norwegian stock, and that the origin of Trinity Church's vast wealth dates back to a Norwegian farm; another—that the Bronx, of New York, was formerly the property of Jonas Bronck, a Dane. An immense amount of material must have been covered by the research which made possible this work. Its revelations of the part played by Scandinavians in shaping the

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early history of America are almost as surprizing to the reader as they are creditable to the Scandinavian immigrants. Dr. Evjen, its author, was a contributor to the "New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge," which catalogs him as a Lutheran minister, a professor of church history, literature, and theology, and an author of several earlier works.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Bonger, William Adrian. Criminality and Economic Conditions. (The Modern Criminal Science Series, published under the auspices of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology.) Translated by Henry P. Horton. 8vo, pp. 706. Boston: Little, Brown & Company. $5.50 net.

In this notable series (Modern Criminal Science, under the auspices of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology) the present volume is the ninth to appear. All the volumes are by Europeans (three Italians, two Frenchmen, and one each from Germany, Holland, Spain, and Austria) who rank as leading authorities in the subjects they treat.

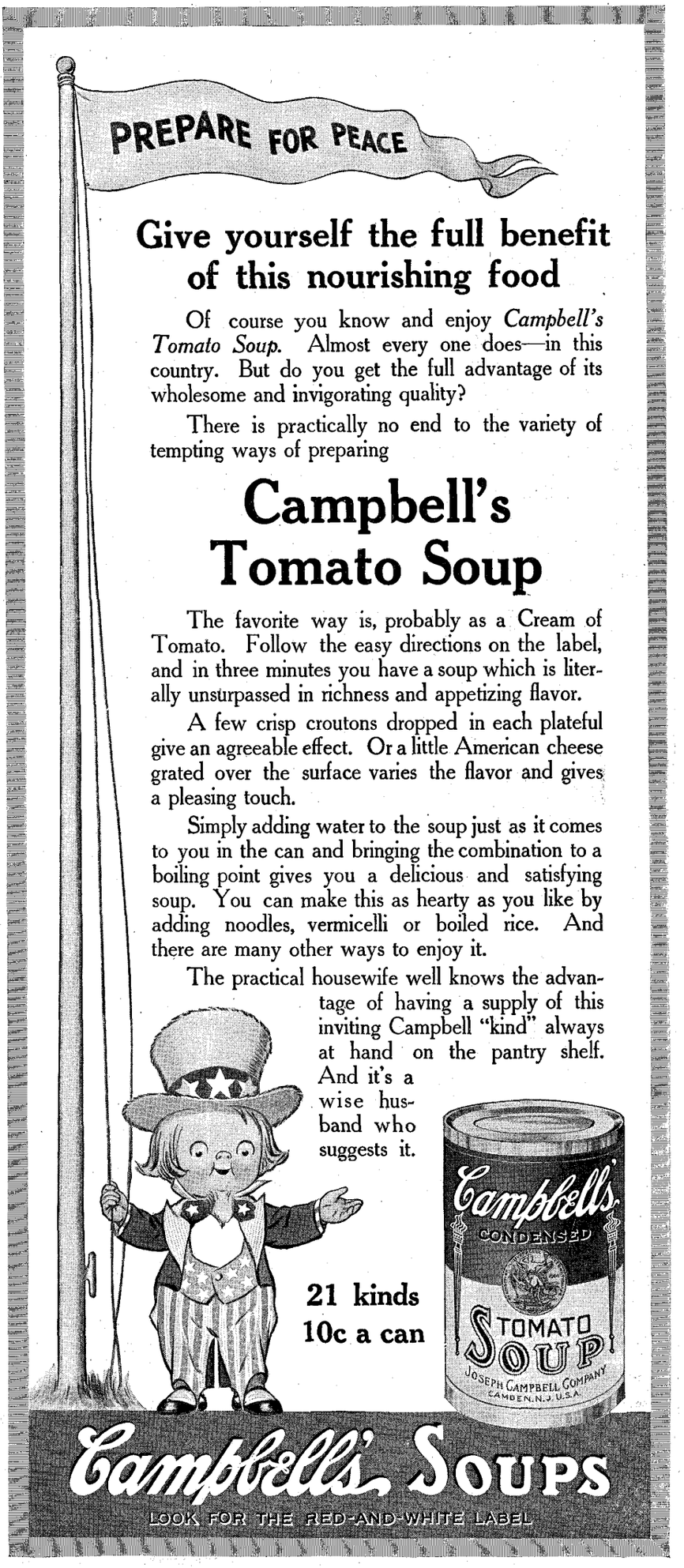
Dr. Bonger divides his work into two parts. The first is a "critical exposition of the literature dealing with the relation between criminalityand economic conditions." Eight chapters deal with the Precursors (Thomas More to F. Engles), the Statisticians, the Italian and the French School, Bio-Socialists, Spiritualists, Third School and the Socialists, and Conclusions. The history of this phase of criminology is here summarized and commented upon, so that in less than 250 pages the beginnings, progress, and present conditions are readily grasped. The experts are allowed to speak for themselves, with such critical and illustrative comment as is needed to show the results of their study.

Part Two is in two "books," the first dealing with "The Present Economic System and Its Consequences," under the following heads: "The Present Economic System," "Social Condition of the Different Classes," "The Relation of the Sexes and of the Family, Alcoholism, Militarism." Book II. deals with "Criminality," with chapters on "General Considerations," "Economic Crimes," "Sexual Crimes," "Vengeance," etc., and "Political and Pathological Crimes."

Dr. Bonger regards crime as sociological, not biological. It is because an act affects society that it is classed as criminal. His volume, both by its selection of quotations and by its exposition, ranks itself with the socialistic order. It is therefore a corrective of that school of criminology which may be called biological, tho the forces operating through heredity are neither glossed nor ignored. The general trend is in close accord with the conclusions of the American school of criminologists, to which explicit evidence and moderation of statement bring welcome support. The book is essential both to the makers and the administrators of law because of its depth and breadth of view. An extensive bibliography raises the value of the volume.

Repplier, Agnes (Litt.D.). Counter-Currents. Pp. 291. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.

These nine essays were all published in *The Atlantic Monthly* during the last three years. The public should be grateful that they have been collected into one volume and preserved for repeated reading. The author's fine style, close observation of present-day tendencies, and fearlessness in expressing her beliefs, give weight to her



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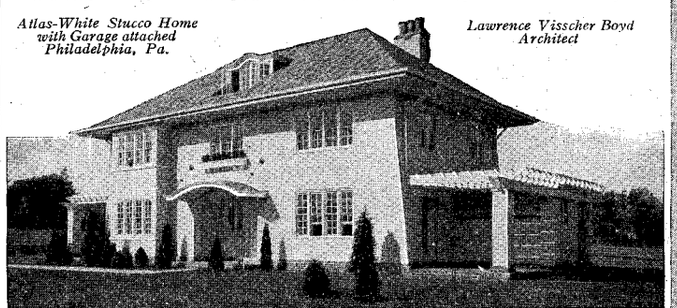

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criticisms and power to her suggestions. The first essay, on "The Cost of Modern Sentiment," sounds a note which we hear vibrating in all that she writes—*i.e.*, a protest against "excess of emotionalism," which is the stumbling-block of many noble purposes and blurs real issues, preventing thoughtful consideration and healthy conclusions. In "The Modest Immigrant" Miss Repplier makes good use of her power of satire. In "The Repeal of Reticence" she cautions against too much freedom of speech on sex questions. "I do not plead for ignorance," she says, "but for the gradual and harmonious broadening of the field of knowledge and for a more careful consideration of ways and means." It is a serious book on serious subjects, but has helpful suggestions for both sexes and for every age.

Webster, Hutton (Ph.D.). Rest-Days. A Study in Early Law and Morality. 8vo, pp. xiv–325. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

Not infrequently complaint is voiced in the press that we are "getting too many holidays." A metropolitan paper not long ago figured out that workers lose a very large proportion of working-hours because of the growing habit of cessation from work on the part of the business world. In this examination of rest-days in primitive and civilized environments, Professor Webster reaches the same conclusion, and attributes to the great number of days devoted to festal and other observances a retarding influence upon the progress of mankind.

The root of the idea of days of rest (*i.e.*, of cessation from ordinary labor) our author finds in the operation of tabu. Work is prohibited because it will offend gods or demons, or in some way affect unfavorably the welfare of mankind. Accordingly, a brief Introduction sets forth the twofold nature of tabu; then follow chapters on "Tabooed Days at Critical Epochs," "Tabooed Days After a Death and on Related Occasions," "Holy Days," "Market Days," "Lunar Superstitions and Festivals, Lunar Calendars and the Week," "The Babylonian 'Evil Days' and the Shahattum," "The Hebrew Sabbath," "Unlucky Days," and, finally, the summary in the Conclusion which sets forth the author's judgment as to the effect of these many "rest-days" upon man's advancement and civilization.

Of course, most of the really primitive rest-days are not periodic or fixt, but are rather arbitrary. It is only in the more advanced (agricultural) stages of culture that periodicity comes in to govern ritual recurrence. In this the periods of rest follow the general laws of tabu. Thus, the origin of rest-days in general is by this author traced to "superstition." Even the Hebrew Sabbath, from which, of course, the Christian observance of Sunday is derived, is regarded by Professor Webster as due to an original tabu (p. 91). However, the newer idea of the Sabbath, as taught by the founder of Christianity, is splendidly appreciated (p. 269).

The volume is a notable contribution to the literature on primitive law or custom.

Henke, Frederick Goodrich (Translator). The Philosophy of Wang Yang-Ming. Frontispiece, 8vo, pp. xvii–512. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Company. $2.50.

The opening up of a new literature is always attended by great difficulties. The pioneer has against him not only the inherent difficulties of understanding and appreciating the subject-material, but the external obstacle of lack of interest in those

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whom he would attract. After nearly a century of pioneer effort, the literature of India, for example, is only now coming to just appraisal in the Occident. A prophet is needed to tell how long appreciation will be lacking of the practical mind of the Chinaman as exhibited in his literature. What we already really know is limited to the books that cluster around Lâo-tse, Confucius, and Mencius. Almost nothing has been learned of the systematizers and commentators who, in a land so productive of literature as China, followed those three masters. A few articles in reviews, magazines, and "proceedings" of Oriental societies, together with a small number of monographs, sum up the media of information.

For this reason the volume before us is welcome as opening up an attractive field. Wang Yang-Ming (1472-1529 A.D.) was an innovator upon a theory of knowledge which had been prevalent in China for nearly two millenniums. He was a monistic idealist, holding that there existed nothing apart from mind, and that therefore each individual possest the innate capacity for solving the problems of the universe. With this primary principle, however, went the subsidiary caution that knowledge and action, theory and practise, may not be sundered—knowledge involves action and is impossible without it. The possibilities of knowledge inhere in the fact that the universe and man are commensurable—the universe as macrocosm, man as microcosm.

Professor Henke, of Allegheny College, has done good service in translating into English the "Biography," "Instructions for Practical Life," "Record of Discourses" (written by the sage's disciples), "Inquiry Regarding the Great Learning," and "Letters," and "Prefaces" of Wang. The intuitive, idealistic philosophy of a man who combated with success the predominating realism of his predecessors is thus made accessible to English readers, a new chapter in the balance of thought is opened up, and a new proof of the essential unity of the human race is adduced. Scholars will not be surprized to learn that the philosophy of China has run the gamut of human thinking. The present volume reproduces an octave in that gamut. While its readers will probably be confined to students of comparative literature, philosophy, or religion, those students will acknowledge gratitude to one of the few Sinologists in American academic life.

Marden, Orison Swett. Making Life a Masterpiece. Pp. 329. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $1.00 net.

This is one of the so-called "Marden Efficiency Books." Like others from the same pen, it brims over with optimism. You can be, you can do, what you will, is the Marden theory, if you will it hard enough and long enough. So he writes glowingly of "Practical Dreamers," "Unlocking Your Possibilities," "The Will to Succeed," "The Kingship of Self-Control," "An Hour a Day," etc., closing his chapters with "Living in the Finer Senses," the way every man should live long before he dies. Mr. Marden teaches many a plain, common truth in simple but effective epigram, as when he says: "Life is a great balance-sheet, and the man has not been born who has found a way to tamper with the totals or to get around God."

Forced on Him.—"Scribbles is a free-thinker, is he not?"

"Well, no editor will give him anything for his thoughts."—*Boston Transcript.*

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CURRENT POETRY

EVA GORE-BOOTH is the sister of the Countess Markiewicz, now serving a sentence of imprisonment for her share in the uprising in Dublin last April. But Eva Gore-Booth was known long before that tragic time—for years her poetry has been finding its way into the magazines and anthologies, and winning the praise of such discriminating journals as the London *Academy*, the Manchester *Guardian*, and the Boston *Transcript*. From the press of Erskine MacDonald comes a selection of her poems called, "The Perilous Light." One of the poems which we have selected for quotation is not new, but so irresistible in appeal that its reproduction here needs no apology:

THE LITTLE WAVES OF BREFFNY

BY EVA GORE-BOOTH

The grand road from the mountain goes shining to the sea,
And there is traffic in it, and many a horse and cart;
But the little roads of Cloonagh are dearer far to me,
And the little roads of Cloonagh go rambling through my heart.

A great storm from the ocean goes shouting o'er the hill,
And there is glory in it and terror on the wind;
But the haunted air of twilight is very strange and still,
And the little winds of twilight are dearer to my mind.

The great waves of the Atlantic sweep storming on their way,
Shining green and silver with the hidden herring shoal;
But the little waves of Breffny have drenched my heart in spray,
And the little waves of Breffny go stumbling through my soul.

In this poem we find Miss Gore-Booth in a more solemn mood, more clearly marked with the melancholy which some years ago was characteristic of the literary movement called the Celtic Renascence. The long lines have a haunting beauty:

LAMENT FOR FIONAVAR

BY EVA GORE-BOOTH

She is rescued from days and hours, she is lost to the years that pass,
And the broken pride of her beauty shall lie near the roots of the grass.

In vain dost thou seek to restore her; oh, Queen, she was weary of war.
Let us bear her away to the peace of the lonely and dream-trodden shore.

Far away, near the haunted Rosses, where the sea shrinks out of the bay,
And the world is a purple shadow from the Greenlands to Knockarea.

Where the sky is above and about us, and the sand crumples under our tread,
And a rain-soft wind from the hills shall soothe the tired eyelids of the dead.

We will fold her round with our pity, we will lay her down in her grave,
Fionavar, fairest of women, the daughter of yellow-haired Mæve.

Oh, Mother, how shall we remember, how shall we bear her in mind:
A spent lamp lost in the darkness or a flame that went forth on the wind?

Is she broken, and silent, and gone, like the broken string of a lyre,
Or radiant, a child of the lightning, a spirit of music and fire?

Did she mock at the growing flowers, think scorn of the spring in her pride?
Tho the guardian hills stood dreaming about her, she would not abide.

The rain and the wind were her comrades, she left them, she went forth alone;
Now the rainbow's circle is broken, the dreams of the wind overthrown.

She forsook the kind hearth of the world and the sweetness of things that are,
To build up the pride of her soul on some lonely and perilous star.

She is hidden away from the twilight, her secret is known to none;
She has broken her faith with the wind and the sea, she is false to the sun.

A Southern poet has made the *Deutschland's* visit to our shores the theme of some interesting stanzas, in which she gives a résumé of the history of sea-travel. It is redundant to call a "marvel" "strange," and "wanderlusting" is rather clumsy, but the poem as a whole is a distinguished achievement. We reprint it from *The Commercial Appeal*, of Memphis, Tenn.:

THE "DEUTSCHLAND"

BY SARA BEAUMONT KENNEDY

We look down the long-sped ages
Dimly, as through a glass,
And we see, in slow procession,
The great sea-wonders pass—

Phenicia's galleys, oar-locked,
Marking the trails of trade,
But holding fast to the shore-lines,
Of untried wastes afraid—

Fierce Vikings, born of the Northland,
Tracking the midnight sun,
With never a doubt and never a fear,
And a splendid purpose won—

Brave vessels out of a narbor
With the flag of Spain unfurl'd,
Flinging a dare to winds of fate
In the quest of an unknown world—

And a ship with a wanderlusting
That laughed at the flying foam,
Circling the globe and coming at last
Back to the ports of home—

These were the first sea-victors,
Masters of wind and tide,
And they sailed with only a hope for lure
And only the stars to guide.

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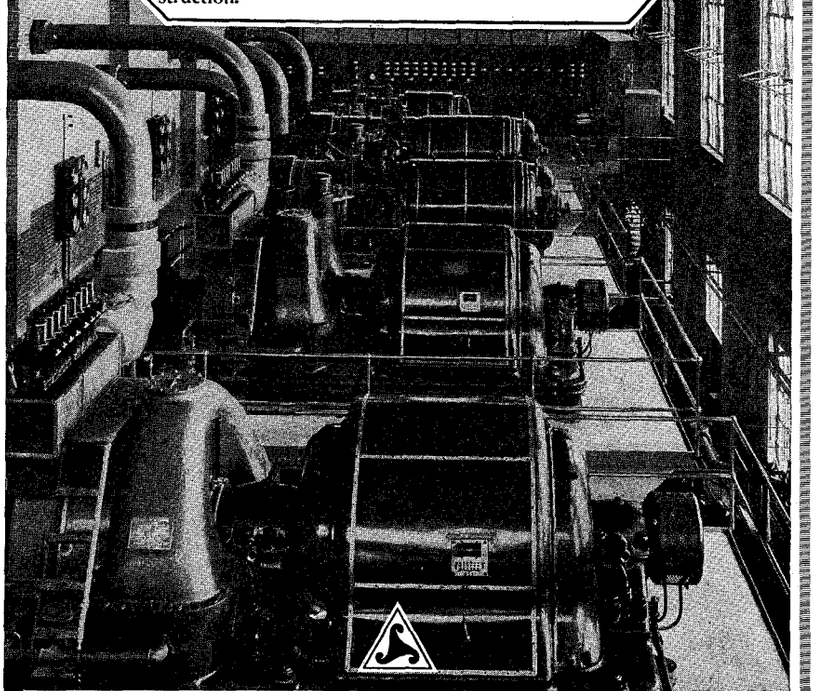

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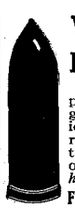

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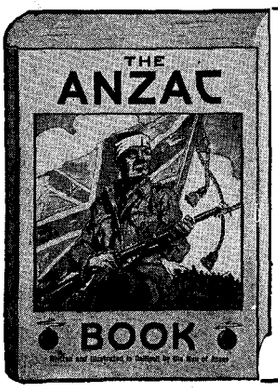

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Described by the Fighters

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(But down in the rock-rimmed caverns,
Where the storms their orgies keep,
The sea-god lifted his trident,
Still lord of the under deep.)

But what is this strange new marvel
Sired of science and art,
Skimming the waves like a sea-gull,
Piercing the ocean's heart?

Comrade of whale and of dolphin,
Brother to fiercest shark,
Daring the tempests of heaven,
Fearing nor depth nor dark.

And shades of Phenician and Viking,
With ghost of the Genoese,
And the fantom of old Magellan,
They give it the "hail" of the seas.

No voice but acclaims it as victor,
No question of lordship now,
For the sea-god hangs his trident
On the *Deutschland's* wave-wet prow.

It sometimes happens that the personality of the writer adds interest to his work, and these verses on Ireland by the Hon. Albinia Brodrick are the more remarkable when we consider who she is. For some years this lady has devoted herself to philanthropic work among the poorest of the Munster peasantry. She makes no secret of her sympathies, which are of the extremist kind. But who is the Hon. Albinia Brodrick? the American reader may ask. She is the sister of Lord Midleton, and Lord Midleton at this moment is the bitterest opponent of the Irish settlement, and the most determined and persistent advocate of martial law. These verses, which Miss Brodrick sends to the London *Herald*, a Labor paper, show her to be an ardent Nationalist:

IRELAND, 1916

BY ALBINIA BRODRICK

Silent we stand. The iron hand has smitten,
Bruising our trembling lips to peace again.
Vein of our hearts—forgive our wordless weeping.
We may not voice our pain.

Silent we stand. The iron hand is crushing
Our hearts, that burned for thee with sacred flame,
Rose of the world—thine own in deep devotion,
We may not breathe thy name.

Here is a bit of accurate psychological—or is it philosophical?—observation deftly done into rime. We quote it from the London *Bookman:*

THE GOLDEN STAIR

BY VIOLET D. CHAPMAN

I built a golden stairway
To lead to Happiness,
A pleasant way, a fair way
Of Pleasure and Success.

I left the crowded highway
Of those who fought and failed,
For their way was not my way—
My stair was golden-railed!

But when I reached the gateway
That crowned my gilded stair,
I looked below—and straightway
My Happiness lay there!

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

GETTING RICH IN THE NAVY

THERE are other advantages to being an American tar than having a wife in every port, if we are to believe the conversation picked up around a recruiting station. And, strangely enough, it is the idea of growing rich, one of the thoughts furthest from the minds of the ordinary man entering the Navy, which seems to be the greatest drawing-card. At least that looms largest in the minds of the men who are doing the recruiting. There is a glamor to the tar's life, a romance to his adventures. Moreover, the chance to go about the globe, and see something of foreign shores is alluring to many, even tho it is sandwiched in between endless decks to wash and eternal brasses to polish. In the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, a recruiting officer tells of the financial advantage of going into naval service. It ought to appeal greatly to the man who is without responsibility, and to whom the prospect of ever having stacked up $30,000 is classed along with owning a flying-carpet and other such tales of the unreal. Our recruiting officer says:

Do you want to retire at the age of fifty with $28,788.70, and have an income of at least $104 a month for the remainder of your life?

If you do, join the United States Navy.

The American sailors are the best paid in the world, and after thirty years of service (it may be twenty-five years if a bill now pending passes Congress) the man-o'-warsman is retired on a pay of not less than $104 a month, and, in addition, should have saved $28,788.70 from his monthly pay.

A young man enlisting at the age of eighteen as an apprentice seaman will be paid $17.60 a month during six months spent at training station and receive an increase to $20.90 a month when he boards a ship. By the end of his first enlistment, under ordinary course of advancement, he should be receiving $33 a month, and meanwhile he is outfitted with clothes and all necessities. If he reenlists within four months after the expiration of his first enlistment, he will receive a seven-dollar monthly increase in pay, and a bonus of four months' pay in addition. If by the end of his second enlistment he should have received a good-conduct medal (which adds 83 cents a month to his pay), he should be receiving $55 a month. After twelve years he should have reached chief petty officer's pay with a salary of $99.62 a month, and thereafter his pay is increased with each enlistment. Good-conduct and other medals for meritorious services also add to his pay. Under ordinary courses, according to the figures furnished by the Navy Department, a sailor usually saves one-half of his pay, which is deposited in the ship's bank, receiving 4 per cent. interest. Thus, beginning at the lowest level in the Navy and reaching the highest point in the service as an enlisted man, after the end of twelve years and continuing in this capacity for sixteen years, the average sailor retires after thirty years of

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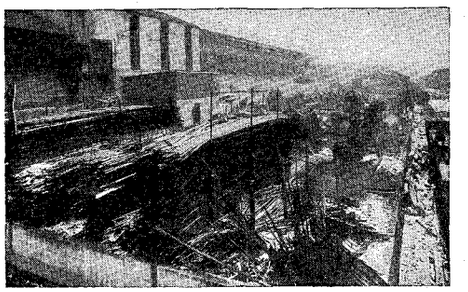
9 Days After the Fire



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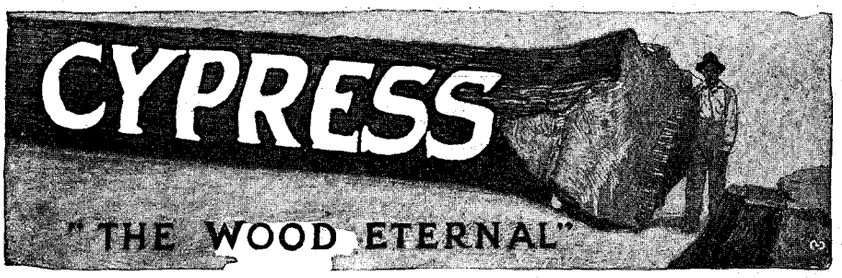

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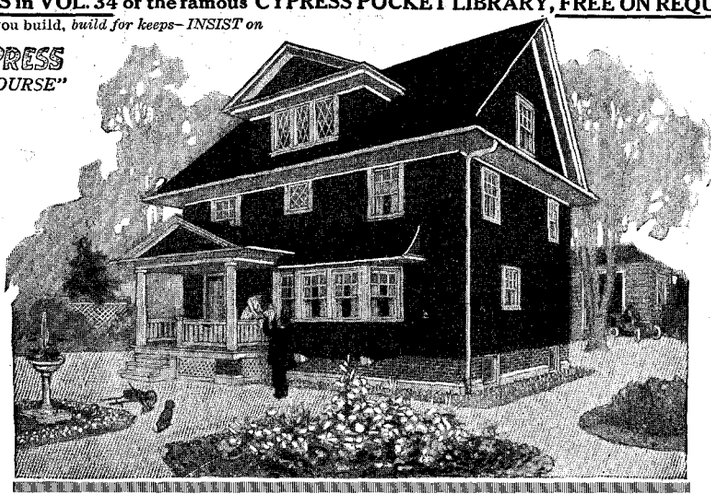

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DO YOU SPEAK "YEGG"?

YEGG is not the native tongue of those who dwell in any section of Central Africa, nor are its sources even so far away from home as the haunts of the Eskimos. It is the jargon of the underworld, the language with which thieves and gangsters explain their possessions and aims to one another. A yegg is a professional safe-blower, tho often also a pickpocket or ordinary crook, and a dictionary of his terms would rival that of any other language in size. For a fragmentary list of the more useful words in yeggdom, we have only to turn to a recent issue of *The Star of Hope*, the organ published at Ossining for and by the inmates of New York's five State-prisons. We learn:

The professional pickpockets, or those who are left of the tribe, have an expression for every professional action and object. Pockets range from "side kicks" to "double insiders," which are the inner vest-pockets, and hard indeed is it to abstract a "poke" or "leather" from one of the same and "weed" it in the security of some near-by haven.

A ring is called a "hoop." A watch may be a "super" in one locality and in another it may be called a "block," or a "turnip," or a "kettle," while the chain is either a "white slang" or a "red slang," the chromatic adjective denoting either gold or silver.

Money is given a score of names; the most used is "kale," "scratch," or "dough," but the "Humble Dutchman," a well-known underworld character, was wont to call it "bullets," and this name is used in many localities. A ticket in the underworld is known the world over as a "ducat," while a uniformed policeman is a "harness bull," which is rich indeed in suggestion and description. The minions of the law are also given the following names which are very expressive: "cops," "mugs," "fly mugs," "bulls," "dicks" (an abbreviation for detectives), while in the West, Central Office men are known as "C. O. dicks," or "elbows," from a habit they have of elbowing into crowds after their prey.

Potent with expression is the word "rap" followed by the superlative "rumble," denoting danger; and then comes "fall," an arrest and a trip to the "green lights," and then "the shade," the final curtain of the piece, when the malefactor is sent away to the "big house," or the "band-house," altho the word "stir" is used for the same designation in other circles and is considered proper.

A lawyer is always called a "mouthpiece" in the underworld, and if he succeeds in "beating a case" he is a "swell" mouthpiece. "Fall money" is money reserved by a "mob" or a club, such as the old Chatham, for the defense of a member when he fell, altho at times a "subscription" was raised by a dance for the brother "in the shade," or in "Mexico," and he was either "sprung" or was sent away for good and sufficient reasons after the "rapper" had told the truth and the jury

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believed it and brought in a corresponding verdict.

In times past, it was not strange or unusual for some big politician or police captain to lease out street-car lines or ferry stations to young mobs (pickpockets), and for long "Foley the Goat" held the Market Street concession in San Francisco, where the ferries go over the bay to Oakland. Came the day when an Eastern "mob" bid a higher price, and Foley was "pinched" and "settled" in San Quentin, much to his amazement; and when he was searched a "plant" was found in his cuff-links, consisting of a folded ten-thousand-dollar bill and another of smaller denomination; an evidence of forethought and carefully secreted "fall money."

Minnie May, the "Duchess," was known throughout the country as a "swell mob," and the police always required her to register whenever she entered a town, as well as wear gloves while on the street, for she had a strange penchant for other people's pocketbooks and their jewelry. The "Duchess" ranked with "Fainting Bertha," of choice police memory, whose name was derived from a bad habit of fainting on a street and drawing a crowd while her consort went through its pockets with impunity. She and Sophie Lyons have both reformed, and the "Duchess" is said to be running a respectable "scatter" in Dayton, Ohio, for reformed pickpockets and "heels" or "pennyweighters," the argot for sneak-thieves and shoplifters.

In the unregenerate days' obituary columns in the daily newspapers were closely scanned by "guns" who followed the "stiffs," as a funeral was called, and they were also to be found in attendance at the "kirk" or at a "wake" where the picking was supposed to be good: "kirk" being old English for "church."

Should you ever desire to go traveling among these estimable gentlemen, it is well to survey their list of traveling terms with as much care as you would your European phrase-book. For instance:

Yeggs call a freight-train a "rattler" and a passenger-train or car the "cushions," while the conductor is known as the "con" and the brakemen as "shacks," the latter word evidently derived from "shackle," used in the old method of linking a train together. A knife is a "sheive," while a revolver is either a "gat" or a "rod." In the West the yegg calls his revolver, if it is not automatic, a "smoke-wagon," and an automatic is generally designated as a "maggie," a familiar endearment worthy of a better subject.

The inevitable end of the peterman is "stir," where he calls the good doctor the "croaker," for obvious reasons; while the guards are "screws," a word taken from the old English word "screw," as applied to a key. When a man is hanged, he is either croaked or "topped," both words being in general use.

Stamps throughout the underworld are called "stickers." A package is a "bindle," derived from "bundle"; while the terrible pseudonym "dynamiter" is generally fastened on some harmless "blanket-stiff" who has specialized in chicken-coops and in back doors for "hand-outs" on the "main stem," as the principal street of any town is called in the language of vagabondia.

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A ONE-MAN BASEBALL TEAM

MANY a ball team can boast of only one first-class player, but for the first time in history here is a ball team consisting of just one man. He is pitcher, short-stop, outfielder — everything. No chance for petty rivalry, no chance to be benched for a scrub substitute, no erratic pitcher to catch for—he is the whole team. This remarkable man is Rupert Mills, and he is the Newark team of the Federal League. He is practically all that is left of the league, and the way he comes to star in lonely glory sounds like a musical-comedy plot. A writer in the New York *World* tells what he learned about the situation from the lips of the ball team himself. He tells us of seeking the player in the wilds of the ball park:

When I entered the field and asked a youngster where Rupert Mills was he answered:

"Oh, up on the roof of the grand stand." And then he added with great earnestness: "Yes, he is, no kiddin'—after a baseball."

And so he was, sure enough. Presently he came sliding down one of the pillars that hold up the roof of the grand stand, leapt over the railing into the field, and went on with his solitary game of baseball.

The seedy gentleman in the "Bab Ballads" who was at once the entire crew of the *Nancy Brig* had nothing on Rupert Mills. For Mills is a whole baseball team in himself, from the catcher to the outermost outfielder; and this without having followed the Gilbertian precedent mentioned, by eating the other members of the team.

After Mills had hit a ball to the center-field fence, he walked over and condescended to explain why he alone was in the forlorn Newark Federal League Baseball Park, when all the other players of the defunct club had scattered to the four winds.

Mr. Mills stands in the neighborhood of six feet four or five inches in height, has a tremendous pair of shoulders, and a blond, pleasant, likable face. He is a graduate of the University of Notre Dame, Ind., and played end on the football team of that college for three years.

"Last June," he relates, "when I was graduated from Notre Dame, a scout of the Federal League signed me up with this club for two years at a salary of $3,000 a year. But, as you will remember, last winter the Federal League blew. That left me without an actual job in baseball; but I still had my iron-bound contract, with a year to run. I determined to have what was due me.

"I was not bought by either of the other big leagues, but I expected that my club would look out for me. Finally, I was offered a position with Toronto, of the International League, at a salary of something under $1,200 a year. In addition to this, I was offered $500 if I would go there and cancel my contract with the Newark Feds. What was wanted by Toronto, I believe, was a third baseman. I was not a third baseman. I am a first baseman. If I had gone with that team, and had failed to make good, I should have been let go. I would have been in $500 and out $2,500!

"Mr. Powers, the owner of the Newark club, could not get my view-point at all."

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The account breaks into Mills's recital with an imagined vision of the interview which took place between them. There was Mills, determined he would live up to his contract, and the equally determined Powers, who was certain no one would ever find him paying a man for work he had not done. *The World* imagines what happened then:

"The Newark club," said Pat Powers, its once owner, with lofty eloquence, "died with the demise of the parent body, the Federal League. And—ahem!—an arm does not survive the death of the frame to which it belonged."

"That," said Rupert Mills in reply, "concerns me not at all. I have a signed contract which states that I am to be paid $3,000 for my services during the season of 1916. That the Federal League is dead I deplore—but I did not kill it. And I don't intend to suffer by its decease. It is enough to be bereaved, without being cheated out of the insurance-money."

"You'll get nothing you don't earn," snapt Powers.

"Very well," said Mills. "I'll earn it. State your pleasure, and let me get about doing it."

Whereupon Mr. Powers stated his "pleasure," and in baseball annals it was absolutely without precedent.

Mills himself recounts the rest of the incident:

"He suggested this: I was to come here to this park every morning at 10 o'clock and practise until 12. I was to be back here at 2 and remain until 6. In this way I was to put in the full day of a ball-player.

"I agreed, and here I am. I'm here before ten o'clock and I leave after six; I'm giving him a little overtime and not charging for it. I never miss a day. I'm here rainy days and Sundays as well—and I will be until we come to terms or the season ends.

"When I came here at the beginning of the season I was given two baseballs. These are now rapped out, and I have put in a requisition for more. Sometimes I have company, and sometimes I don't. At times a few 'grass-eaters' wander in here, and at such times I manage to get a good work-out. At other times when I hit the ball I have to chase it myself. But I'm doing the whole thing conscientiously, and if I were given a chance to play ball to-morrow, I should be in perfect trim."

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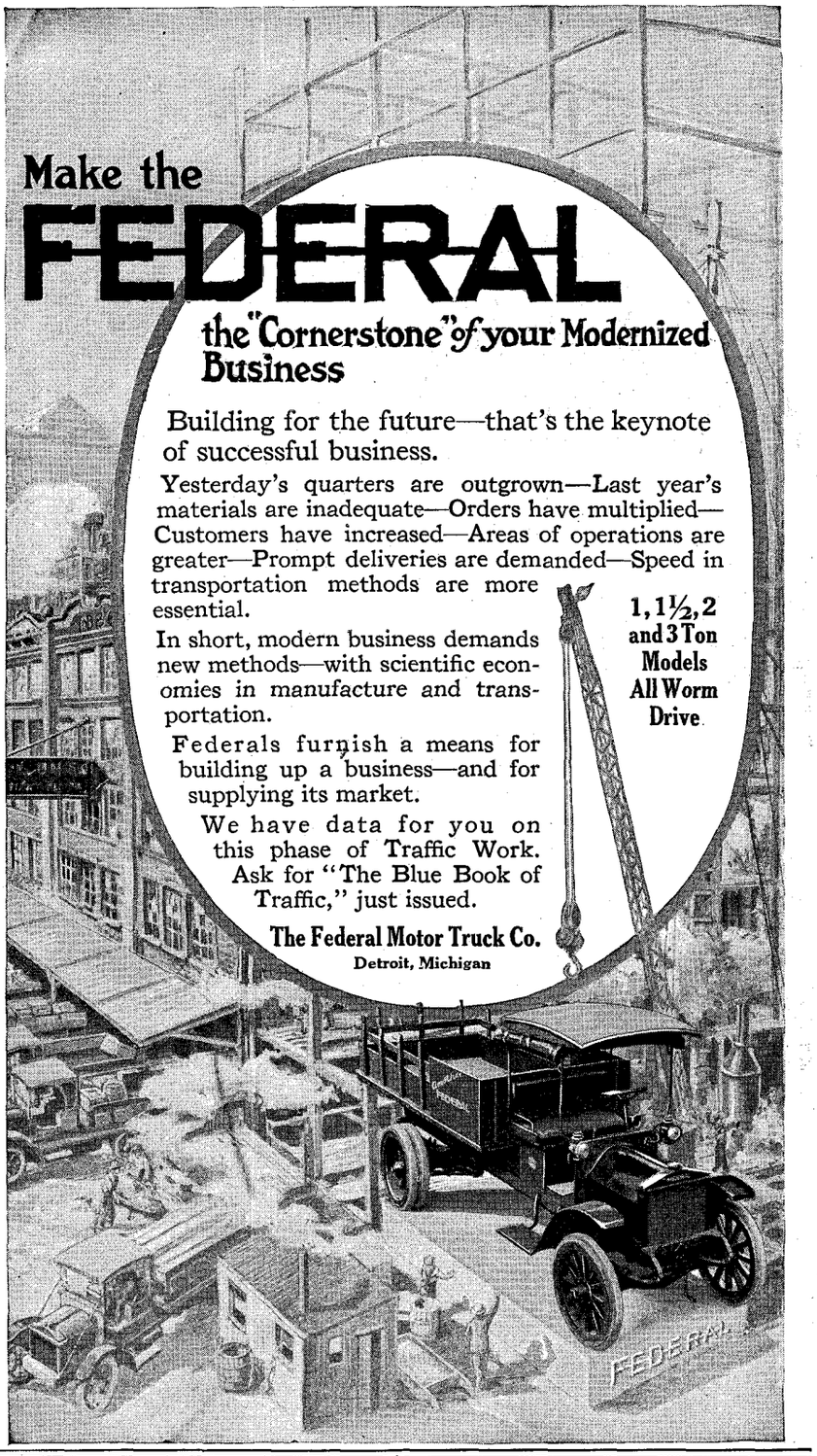

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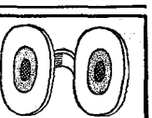

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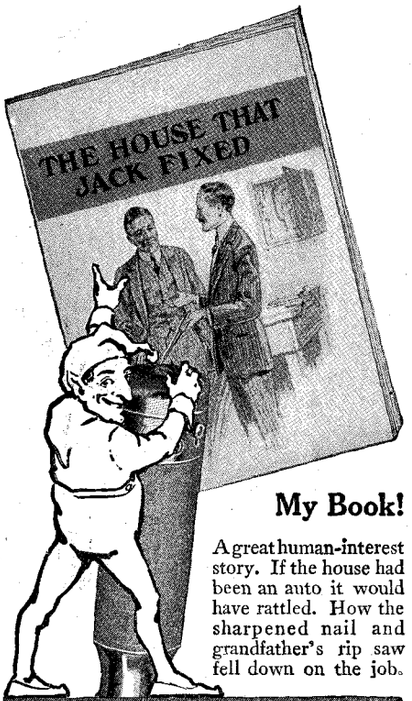

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A Sure-Enough Kicker.—W. M. Johnsons is walking about, but is complaining very much with his leg.—*Brewer cor. of the Heber Springs (Ark.) Headlight.*

As It Is Now.—"Will you marry me, my pretty maid?"

"How many cylinders has your automobile, sir?" she said.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

True Candor.—"Am I good enough for you?" sighed the fond lover.

"No," said the girl candidly, "you're not, but you are too good for any other girl."—*New York Times.*

He Qualified.—"My daughter," said the father, "has always been accustomed to all the luxuries of wealth."

"Yees," replied the count, bristling up. "Zat ees what I am."—*Christian Register.*

Asking Too Much.—"What's that thing, doc?"

"That's the medicine-ball I bought you."

"Then I'm afraid there is no hope for me."

"Why not?"

"I never can swallow that."—*Youngstown Telegram.*

Hopeless Plight.—"Hallo, Newedd, why so somber?"

"Say, old man, I've made a very painful discovery. My wife can't sing."

"Painful? Why, man, you are to be congratulated."

"Alas, no! You see she thinks she can."—*Boston Transcript.*

Conversational Diplomacy.—"Who is your favorite composer?"

"Wagner," replied Mr. Cumrox.

"You must be a student of music!"

"No. I mention Wagner for the sake of relieving myself of conversational strain. If the other man doesn't like Wagner, he won't want to hear me say another word."

"And if he does?"

"He'll want to do all the talking himself."—*Washington Star.*

Hearing at Last.—There was a terrible dynamite explosion near a small town the other day. An old lady, hearing it, turned toward the door of her sitting-room and said:

"Come in, Bella."

When her servant entered the room, she said:

"Do you know, Bella, my hearing is evidently improving. I heard you knock at the door for the first time in twenty years."—*Tit-Bits.*

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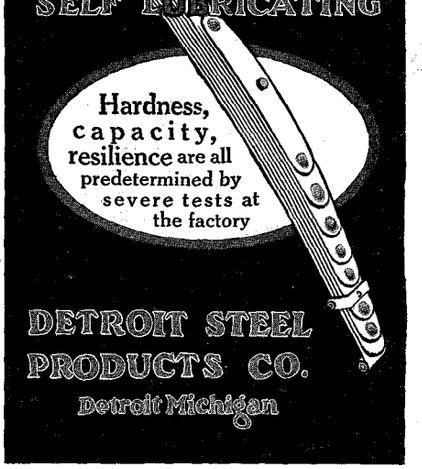

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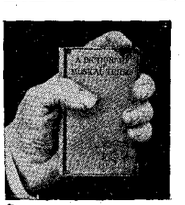

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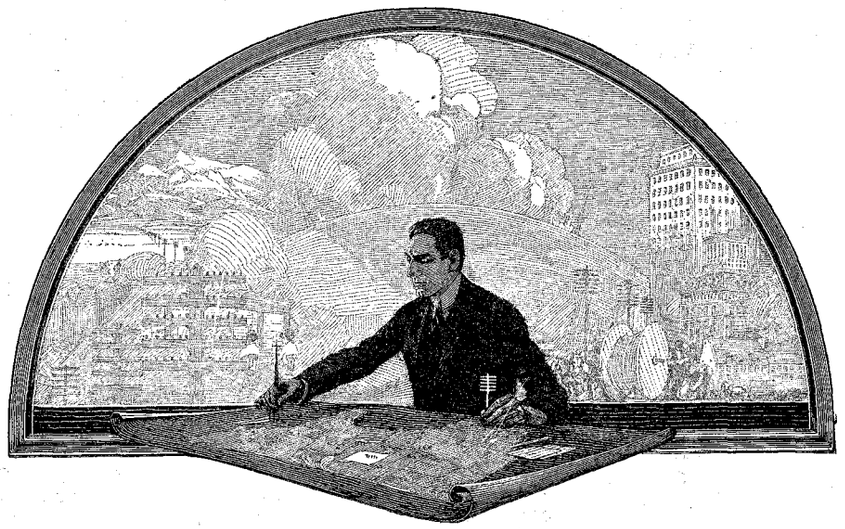

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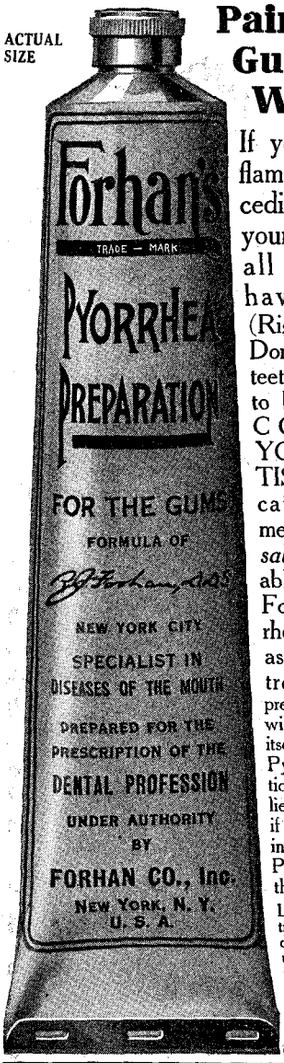

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

WESTERN FRONT

August 3.—In a counter-offensive at Verdun, the French troops reoccupy Fleury in addition to taking all the trenches between that village and Thiaumont and to the slope of Hill 320. Most of the territory lost a few days ago at Chenois is captured again, with a total of prisoners taken, since August 1, amounting to 1,750, not including the wounded.

August 4.—The French retake the fieldwork at Thiaumont twice in twelve hours, according to Paris. They also lose Fleury, and take it again.

August 5.—More than a mile of the German second-line trenches near Pozières is taken by the British, according to London. Despite intense bombardment, the gains are held, as well as those at Thiaumont and Fleury.

August 8.—The British, operating with the French at the Somme, achieve an advance of 400 yards south of Guillemont; near Vaux, Paris reports small trench captures, and northwest of Pozières fierce fighting is reported, with small Teuton successes.

August 9.—In the Somme sector, the Australians advance 200 yards near Pozières, while the French take another trench and advance slightly in the Hem Wood.

At Verdun the Germans succeed in driving the French from the greater part of the Thiaumont work, in addition to making some small progress in Fleury.

EASTERN FRONT

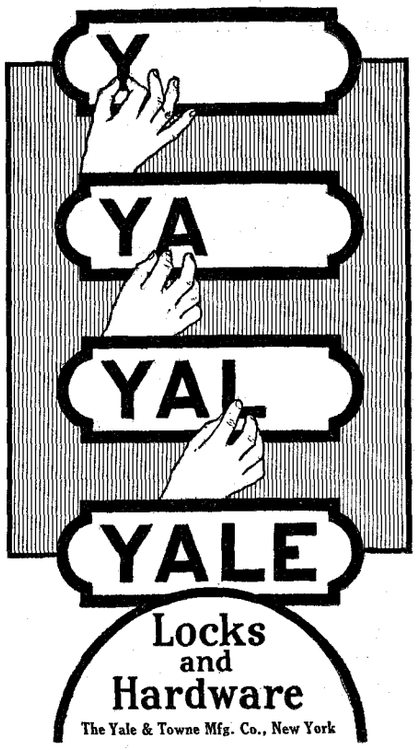
August 3.—The Russian push continues south of Stanislau, and fierce fighting is reported from the vicinity of Brody. German reports assert the great strength of their own position at Kovel and say that the Teutonic troops are holding the invaders back successfully.

August 4.—Russian troops advance to the Stavok River, a tributary to the Stokhod, where a battle takes place for the possession of Rudka-Mirynskaia, which is nineteen miles from Kovel. It changes hands several times, but in the end the Germans force out the Russians.

August 5.—Petrograd announces the taking of two Galician villages and the clearing of the intervening wood of Austrians, altho a slight withdrawal in the Karpathians is also admitted. Field-Marshal von Mackensen joins von Hindenburg in plans to stop the advance threatening Lemberg, according to dispatches from both Allied and Teuton sources.

August 6.—Russian forces, crossing the Sereth and Graberka rivers take six villages from the Austrians, and succeed, according to an admission from Berlin, in establishing themselves on the west bank of the Sereth. Zoyjin, Ratische, Tschistopady, Meidzigory, Gnidava and Zalvoce are the villages taken. Five thousand five hundred Teuton prisoners are taken. On the west side of the Stokhod, Berlin claims to have taken the offensive and driven the Russians back from their last foothold, relieving, at least for the present, immediate pressure on Kovel.

August 7.—Russian authorities report slight advances along the Stokhod, consisting merely of a trench or two captured. Decisive action is practically nil in the Kovel sector.



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Berlin reports gains in the Karpathians, with the capture of the heights of Blaik and Deeskowata, on the Cheremosh River.

August 8.—The Russians under General Letchitzky take Niznioff, and Tlumach, and many villages, says Petrograd, and advance rapidly toward Lemberg, skirting Stanislau.

August 9.—Berlin admits a retirement by General Count von Bothmer along his twenty-five-mile front from Niznioff to Ottynia, fifteen miles south of Stanislau. General Letchitzky's forces take Tysmienitsa, which brings them within eight miles of Stanislau. With the six-mile advance during the last twenty-four hours, the total of prisoners for the three days is brought up to 7,400.

THE ITALIAN FRONT

August 4.—Rome reports small gains on the Tyrolean front, especially in the Upper Piave, where the occupation of Cima Vallone is pushed toward Monte Cavallino. The loss of two Italian submarines is officially announced. They "failed to return from the enemy's coast."

The Italian troops launch a new attack on the Teuton positions east of Monfalcone, on the Carso plateau, south of Göritz. One hundred and forty-five prisoners are reported taken.

August 7.—The Italians take Austrian positions between the Travenanzes Valley and the Sare torrent in the Gader Valley in the Tofana sector. On the lower Isonzo they take nearly the whole of Hill 85, as well as 3,600 prisoners.

August 8.—Italy adds to the Allied push by taking the bridge-head at Göritz, the key to Trieste, as well as two mountain defenses.

August 9.—The Italians under General Cadorna, take Göritz, with 10,000 prisoners, in what is regarded by many as the greatest Italian victory of the war. Assisted by a bombardment from the fleet in the sector of Monfalcone, they also capture Monte Sabotino and Podgora. On the east bank of the Isonzo, they take Monte San Michele, and start to drive the Austrians from the immediate plains.

CAMPAIGNS AGAINST THE TURKS

August 2.—Constantinople reports that the Turks have repulsed the Russians in the Caucasus, killing 3,000 in one battle, in the Agnott sector, and have scored some slight successes against the British in the Sinai peninsula.

August 3.—Reports from Petrograd indicate that the two columns proceeding through Armenia are clearing out the country between them. A Russian report says that a trench was taken between Mush and Mamakhatun, by the columns, one of which passed through Mush by way of Bitlis, and the other through Mamakhatun, after leaving Erzingan.

August 5.—British positions near Romani, east of Port Said, are attacked by the Turks, aided by Teuton forces. Fourteen thousand men on the aggressive are repulsed, says London.

August 6.—British forces, by a counter-attack, put to flight the Turks who threatened them from Romani a day ago, and in the fighting 2,500 prisoners, including some Germans, are taken, according to dispatches from London.

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August 7.—Petrograd admits having to retire in Persia east of Kermanshah, due to pressure from the Turks.

The latest reports from British sources lay more importance upon the failure of the recent Turkish attempt to reach the Suez Canal. Three thousand prisoners are reported taken in a trap, and the remainder are said to have been pursued eighteen miles. The Katia Basin is announced clear of Moslems.

GENERAL

August 3.—An attempt by Bulgarian soldiers to seize an island in the Roumanian Danube arouses the frontier guards and draws on the Bulgars a sharp Roumanian fire, according to Bucharest papers. The Bulgars are reported to have fled.

A dispatch from Berlin says that Italy has given notice to Germany that the commercial treaty between them, normally expiring in 1917, is now to be considered terminated. French newspapers claim that the only bar to hostilities between Germany and Italy is now removed.

London reports the sinking of an Italian mail-steamer, the *Letimbro*, in the Mediterranean by a submarine, according to the testimony of survivors recently landed at Syracuse and Malta. It is said that she was pursued for half an hour, and then torpedoed while trying to lower boats. Many are reported lost.

August 4.—Further progress is reported from the Belgian forces operating in German East Africa, where the right wing of the Belgians occupies Kigoma, in the district of Ujiji, the most important post on Lake Tanganyika.

August 6.—From Rome comes word that 18,000 Austrian prisoners, taken by the Servians, have been transported from the Island of Asinara, near Sardinia, to France.

In Macedonia the Servians take Remli, near Prosba, from the Bulgarians, according to a Havas dispatch from Saloniki.

The French Government publishes its black list, containing the names of American firms with which French houses are forbidden to trade. The list is identical with the British list recently published, and it is expected that a protest will also be sent to France.

Baron Wimborne is reappointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. As the Home Rule system drafted by Lloyd-George called for a new Lord Lieutenant, the reappointment of the past incumbent is taken to mean that all hope of arranging a different plan of government for Ireland has been for the time abandoned.

August 7.—A semiofficial account from Petrograd states that the Czar has appointed Vice-Admiral Koltchak commander-in-chief of the Black Sea Fleet, succeeding Admiral Eberhard, who retires owing to ill health.

General Botha arrives in German East Africa, says London, to witness the close of the Allied campaign against the German forces in their last possession. With the recent occupation of Ujiji by the Belgians, and of Sadani and other coast ports by the British, the Teutons are said to have only the extreme southeastern corner of their colony left to retire to, where the Portuguese in their East African possession are awaiting them.

Great Britain and Russia enter into an agreement concerning the arrangement of the affairs of Persia, "to strengthen

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the friendly relations of the three countries," according to a dispatch from Teheran.

August 9.—From seven to ten *Zeppelins* take part in another air-raid on the east-coast counties of Great Britain, dropping 160 bombs. Twenty-six casualties are reported by London.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION

August 6.—Carranza confers with his Cabinet ministers, generals of the army, and the governors of several States at Mexico City, and discusses a plan for peace negotiations.

August 8.—Reports come from Washington to the effect that the President has come to a satisfactory agreement with General Carranza and that the National Guard is expected by the War Department to be withdrawn in October.

August 9.—President Wilson announces the appointment of Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane and Justice Louis D. Brandeis as American members of the Mexican-American Commission to settle the differences between Mexico and the United States. A third member will be appointed within a day or two, says the report from Washington.

GENERAL FOREIGN

August 6.—President Federico Henriquez y Carajal, of Santo Domingo, appoints his Cabinet. It is headed by J. M. Cabral Baez, as Foreign Minister.

August 7.—Vice-Admiral Baron Hikonojo Kamimura, of the Japanese Navy, dies in Tokyo.

DOMESTIC

WASHINGTON

August 8.—The Senate passes the Child-Labor Bill by a vote of 52 to 12. The bill excludes from interstate commerce the products of children under fourteen years of age, and of those under sixteen if the child be worked more than eight hours a day.

August 9.—The Army Bill, carrying appropriations of $267,597,000, is passed by the Senate without a roll-call and forwarded to the President for signature.

GENERAL

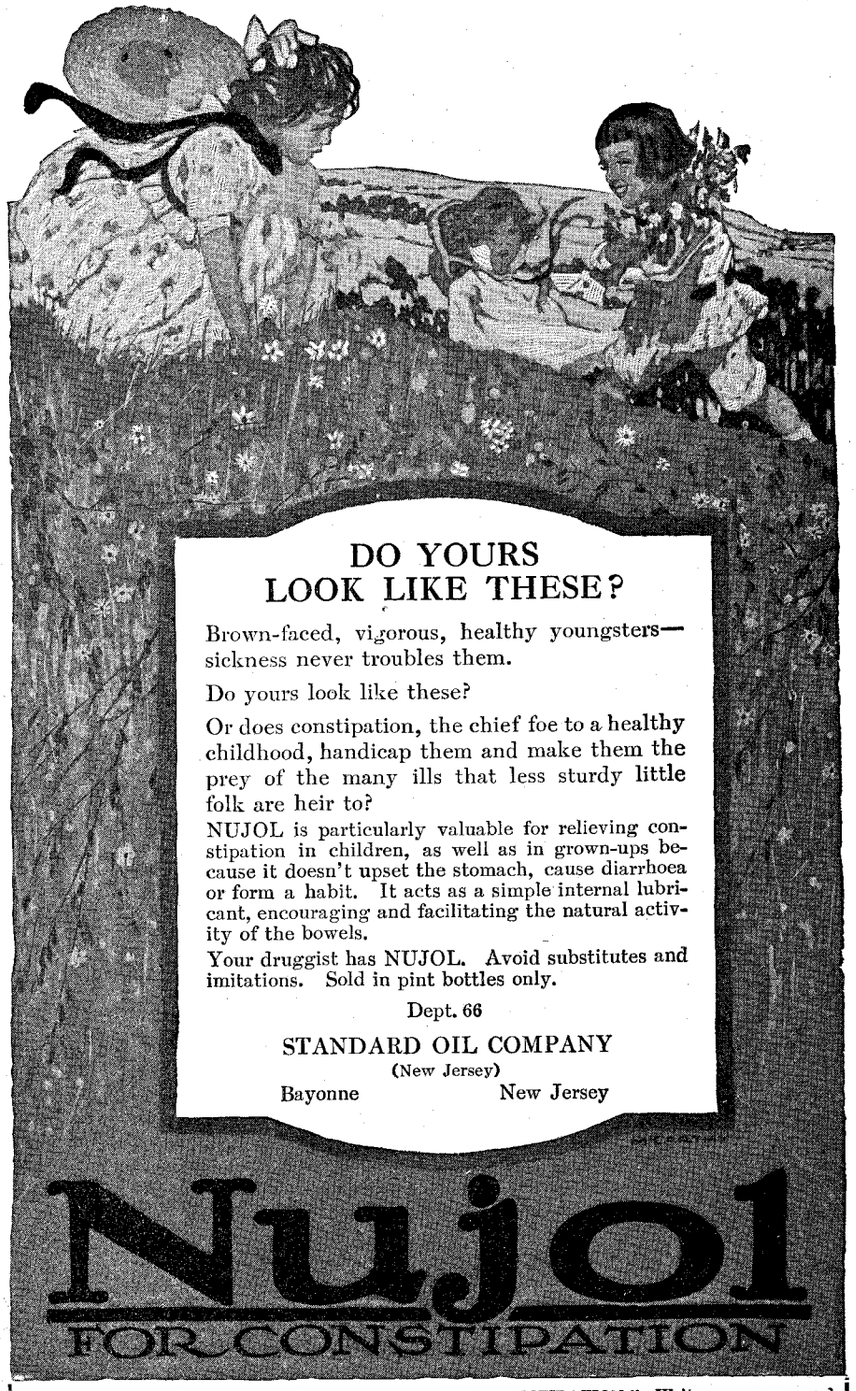
August 3.—The super-submarine *Deutschland* is reported from Norfolk as apparently having eluded the Allied warships on the watch and made open sea in safety.

August 4.—A general strike begins on all the surface railways of New York. Transit is almost completely tied up.

The treaty of purchase of the Danish West Indies is signed in New York by Secretary of State Lansing and Constantin Brun, the Danish Minister. Upon ratification of the treaty the United States acquires the Islands of St. Croix, St. John, and St. Thomas, for which $25,000,000 is to be paid and American rights in Greenland relinquished.

August 8.—Ex-Governor Frank Hanly is notified at Indianapolis of his nomination for President by the Prohibition party. In his acceptance he repudiates the party plank, which calls for the initiative, referendum, and recall, and states that he would, if elected, oppose its enactment into a law.

Through the agency of Mayor Mitchel, the strike on the New York surface railways is settled, the strikers winning important points, and the lines resume operation.



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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

OUR GROWTH AND THE FUTURE WE MUST SOON FACE

HOWARD ELLIOTT, president of the New Haven road, on receiving the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at Middlebury College, Vermont, on June 21, made an address, in which he gave figures of the tremendous growth of this country since 1870, and emphasized the responsibilities that will come to us as a result of the European War. He said there "was never greater need than to-day for men of the type turned out by the hard training of fifty, one hundred, and two hundred years ago," and "never a time when men of steady judgment were more in demand." The conflict in Europe, after it is over, would "leave conditions the result of which no man can accurately foretell." There was likely to be "a very serious readjustment of society and government and of the relations of individuals and races," and this readjustment was "certain to have its effect on this country." Since 1870 this nation has passed through a remarkable period of expansion and exploitation. Here is what the figures show:

Population	1870....	38,558,371
	1916....	100,000,000
National Wealth	1870....	$ 30,063,518,000
	1912....	$187,739,071,000
Miles of Railroad	1870....	52,922
	1910....	249,992
Total Individual Bank-Deposits	1870....	$ 2,182,512,744
	1910....	$ 17,024,067,607
Imports	1870....	$ 435,958,403
	1914....	$ 1,893,925,657
Exports	1870....	$ 332,771,763
	1914....	$ 2,364,579,148

From 1870 until 1910 the total number of immigrants arriving in this country was 20,698,610, or an average of 517,465 a year. In some years more than a million arrived each year. With a growth and wealth now far beyond the dreams of citizens before the Civil War have come to us greater comfort and health for the poor, the moderately well-off, and for all, the result being seen on every side, in better types of dwellings, better sanitation, better railroad service, better lights, greater attention to the sick and poor; and yet "we have not succeeded in eliminating discontent and unrest, and we seem to have lost some of the marked and desirable characteristics of our forefathers." Continuing, Mr. Elliott said:

"To accomplish the results of the last fifty years, tireless energy and prodigious work were necessary—work to plan and work to execute. Because of the apparently unlimited natural resources of our country and the great immigration, we have not thought sufficiently of conditions that will confront us when we are compelled to husband our resources in order to compete with other nations. These conditions now face us. We surely can help ourselves if we try to practise the old-fashioned characteristics that many are pleased to call New England habits. These characteristics and habits are not as prevalent as in the old days—traits that built up the country from the Revolution to the Civil War. We are extravagant as individuals, and our Government—Federal, State, municipal, and county—reflects that spirit. As a result, we are piling up debts that will be a burden upon many a county and town, and the State and Nation for years to come.

"The great growth of the Nation, the increased wealth, the luxury and extravagance, the ease of living, and the desire for amusement have made some of the old-fashioned, sterling characteristics and habits seem less necessary and desirable to the present generation. Yet, if we are to prepare properly for the future, we must pay attention to these simple, homely qualities and train young men and women to believe in them. Without character, high sense of duty, and willingness to work long and hard, all the 'Preparedness' parades and meetings will be of little avail."

IF ALL SHOULD PAY AN INCOME TAX

Provided the income tax were "democratized," that is, if Congress should have the courage to impose a non-class or an equitable levy, in spite of its unpopularity with the masses, something extraordinary would happen. At least, that is what a writer in the New York *Times Annalist* believes would be the proper term for the general suspicion at the results such a levy would create. He holds that the personal income tax, now in force, "represents class legislation in aggravated form." There are approximately 100,000,000 people in this country, of whom 357,515, or only 357 out of every 100,000, pay any income tax. It has proved a popular tax for this very reason, for, as a matter of fact, it has affected "less than four-tenths of 1 per cent. of the population." This tax has offered one of the easiest means of providing additional revenue to care for our new expenditures for preparedness. Accordingly, a bill to raise the money by putting the screws on a little harder in the same place has been framed. Without taking account of the 99,642,000 people who pay no tax whatever, the bill proposes to double the existing normal tax and to lower the limits within which the super-tax applies. Thus the same people "would continue to pay income taxes, but they would pay considerably more, in most cases the amount being doubled." The writer adds:

"The law now in force taxes incomes in excess of $3,000 for single persons, or $4,000 for married persons, 1 per cent. The super-tax begins to apply when an income exceeds $20,000. In addition to the 1 per cent. on the income in excess of $3,000 or $4,000 up to $20,000, a tax of 1 per cent. is collected on the amount between $20,000 and $50,000, 2 per cent. on the amount between $50,000 and $75,000, 3 per cent. on $75,000 to $100,000, 4 per cent. on $100,000 to $250,000, 5 per cent. on $250,000 to $500,000, and 6 per cent. on the amount over $500,000. The recipient of an income of $600,000 pays under the present law $26,210.

"The Kitchin Bill doubles the normal tax and reduces the upper limit on the 1 per cent. surtax to $40,000. From $40,000 to $60,000 the tax is made 2 per cent.; from $60,000 to $80,000, 3 per cent.; from $80,000 to $100,000, 4 per cent.; from $100,000 to $150,000, 5 per cent.; from $150,000 to $200,000, 6 per cent.; from $200,000 to $250,000, 7 per cent.; from $250,000 to $300,000, 8 per cent.; from $300,000 to $500,000, 9 per cent., and from $500,000 up, 10 per cent. The man with $600,000 income would pay under this schedule $43,320 annually instead of $26,210, as at present."

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While he believes no one sympathizes with the complaint of the multimillionaire receiving $600,000 or more a year that he is paying too large an income tax, it remains a fact, as this writer figures matters out, that the Government "could get more revenue in the aggregate by working in the other direction." Since the proceeds of the income tax are expended for the entire country, he holds that it "would be no more than fair to spread the tax over all citizens receiving an income and deriving benefits from the expenditure, no matter how small the income." Nothing brings home to a man the value of citizenship so quickly as "the enforcement of obligations that go with that privilege." The writer proceeds:

"Collection of the income tax for the year 1914, the first full year of its operation, netted the Government $41,046,000. Of this, only $16,559,000 came from the normal tax of 1 per cent., the balance from the surtax. Incomes in excess of $500,000 paid a total tax of $6,439,000 last year, and there were sixty returns showing income in excess of $1,000,000 per annum.

"A very small tax levied against all of the wage-earners in the United States would bring in as much revenue as is now collected by the relatively high rate charged those eligible under the law. It is assumed that there are approximately 20,000,000 families in this country. There are no figures as to the average income per family, some authorities estimating it at $1,000 and others making it $1,500. As the census returns show that there are 42,000,000 wage-earners in the country, it seems reasonably certain that the higher figure is nearer right. If the personal income tax were made universal, it would yield the following surprizingly large totals, exclusive of the amount which would be brought in by the super-tax:

Rate	Yield on Average Incomes of $1,000	$1,500
One-fifth of 1%	$40,000,000	$60,000,000
One-fourth of 1%	50,000,000	75,000,000
One-third of 1%	66,000,000	100,000,000
One-half of 1%	100,000,000	150,000,000
Three-fourths of 1%	150,000,000	225,000,000
1%	200,000,000	300,000,000

"If the present normal tax of 1 per cent. were applied to all incomes it should produce between $260,000,000 and $310,000,000 with the super-tax as it stands now. In between this levy and that now collected there are possible any number of gradations, such as the imposition of a normal tax of only one-half of 1 per cent. on incomes of $1,000 and less, 1 per cent. on $1,000 to $2,000, 2 per cent. on $2,000 to $3,000, and so on, which would in all probability bring in a larger total than a levy of 1 per cent. against all income. But the bane of fathering an unpopular measure frightens legislators who recognize the unfairness of collecting practically all of the tax from those receiving an annual income in excess of $5,000."

GERMANY'S FORMER TRADE WITH THE ENTENTE ALLIES

In a discussion of the ban which the Entente Allies propose to put on German trade, a writer in the New York *Times Annalist* points out the opportunity which such a ban would open for the extension of the foreign commerce of the United States. Equally important with the chances afforded to American producers and merchants by a cessation of exports from Germany to the Allies would be the openings which would be made in the opposite direction—by the stoppage of German buying in "enemy" countries—"for it could not be expected that the

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Teutonic Powers would continue to patronize markets which refused to take Teutonic products in exchange. Should the Allies carry out their announced intention, "the whole trade will be thrown into the melting-pot." The writer proceeds:

"Germany's purchases from the Allies in 1913 were valued at $768,624,000, which was considerably less than the value of her exports to them, but an average of the five years ended with 1913 shows a substantial balance in favor of the Allies. During that period her exports to the United Kingdom, Russia, France, and Italy averaged $659,947,000, while she took goods from those countries of an average value of $742,982,200. The United Kingdom, in particular, will stand to lose heavily by the disruption of trade relations, for she had an average favorable balance of well over $75,000,000 a year in her commerce with Germany, and in 1913 the balance reached $132,000,000. The figures of German imports for each of the five years and from each of the nations named were:

	German Imports from			
	United Kingdom	Russia	France	Italy
1909.....	$173,563,000	$327,336,000	$116,424,000	$63,036,000
1910.....	133,934,000	332,784,000	122,112,000	65,830,000
1911.....	134,112,000	302,232,000	125,856,000	68,352,000
1912.....	202,224,000	366,696,000	132,528,000	73,104,000
1913.....	210,264,000	341,904,000	140,203,000	76,248,000
5-yr. av..	192,830,400	352,190,400	127,425,600	70,536,000

"A glance at the table giving Germany's principal imports from the Allies will show that there are fully as many opportunities for us on that side of the trade as on the other. A large number of the chief articles are already manufactured or produced here, and in many cases it would no doubt be feasible to increase our output enough to supply Germany's requirements. For example, she imported cereals to the average value of more than $140,000,000 during the five years 1909–13, and there can be little doubt that we could furnish a very large part of her needs in that direction, as we could in horses, poultry, butter, potatoes, and some of the various other farm-products which she bought in large quantities. The same is true of many of the other raw materials and manufactured goods of which the trade was composed. Among them may be mentioned iron, coal, and cotton and woolen products.

"But, while our interest lies mainly, perhaps, in the chance which, in all probability, we shall have to extensively increase our exports, there is another, and less favorable, side of the situation. It is obvious that if the Allies lose a market which before the war was worth nearly $750,000,000 a year to them, and the Germans one which took their products to the value of over $650,000,000 annually, they will try to find other markets in their place.

"Therein lie serious possibilities for the United States, for many predict, not without reason, that unless adequate defensive measures are taken American manufacturers will have to face severe competition at home. It is, of course, very unlikely that any attempt would be made by producers in other countries to flood our markets with raw materials, for with the handicap of freight against them they could hardly hope to successfully compete with us in that respect. In the case of manufactured goods, however, a different aspect is presented. As soon as the war is over, the belligerent countries will undoubtedly strive not only to regain their former positions in international commerce, but to extend their foreign trade as much as possible. It will be a titanic struggle, with competition much keener than it ever was in ante-bellum days. With some of the old channels of commerce blockaded by the Allies' proposed economic war on Germany, efforts must be directed to new fields. The United States, being the world's biggest market, and having a greater purchasing power than any other country, is naturally the most promising one for a commercial invasion.

"The restoration of peace will be followed by the return of millions of men to productive activity. It is not at all unlikely, in the event of a decisive victory, that a very much larger proportion of the population of the warring nations will be engaged in productive employment than was the case before the war. Indeed, with women being very generally trained in industrial pursuits, that may prove to be true even if large standing armies are still maintained. Under such conditions, wages in the warring countries might fall very much. On the other hand, wages in this country are now higher than ever before, and the tendency is still decidedly upward. While it is probable that the readjustment which is expected to follow the cessation of hostilities may check that tendency, it by no means necessarily follows that there will be a liquidation of labor in this country. Experience has shown that labor seldom relinquishes an advantage once obtained, and only depression of long duration would bring anything like a reduction in pay."

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A reader of *The Wall Street Journal* "permanently incapacitated," who has accumulated $100,000 and has a family of two persons besides himself to support, wrote to that paper asking where he could best invest his fortune so that it would "bring the largest return consistent with absolute safety of the principal." The editor replies that he could "secure at least a 5 per cent. return, giving a very high degree of safety, altho 5 per cent. could be secured by purchase of the very highest grade of bonds." In detail as to what he might do, the editor said:

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Some of these, like Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, due 1933, and New York Central refunding and improvement 4½s, due 2013, return around 4.75%, and the Baltimore & Ohio bonds have speculative possibilities because of their conversion privilege. To these could be added Atlantic Coast Line-Louisville & Nashville collateral 4s, due 1952, selling at about 86; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s, due 1988, at about 85; Louisville & Nashville, Atlanta, Knoxville & Cincinnati division 4s, due 1965, at 97; Southern Railway first consolidated 5s, due 1994, at 101½; Interborough Rapid Transit first 5s, due 1956, at 98½; Third Avenue refunding 4s, due 1960, at 82; Central Leather 5s, due 1925, at 102; Republic Iron & Steel first mortgage 5s, due 1940, at 98; U. S. Steel 5s, due 1963, at 104½; Cumberland Tel. & Tel. 5s, due 1937, at par; Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. first 5s, due 1941, at 100½, and Tri-City Railway & Light 5s, due 1923, at 99½.

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When he had sufficiently recovered from the shock he rose and looked the donkey in the face.

"Verra weel pitched," he said, " but hoo are ye gaun tae get ower yersel'? "—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

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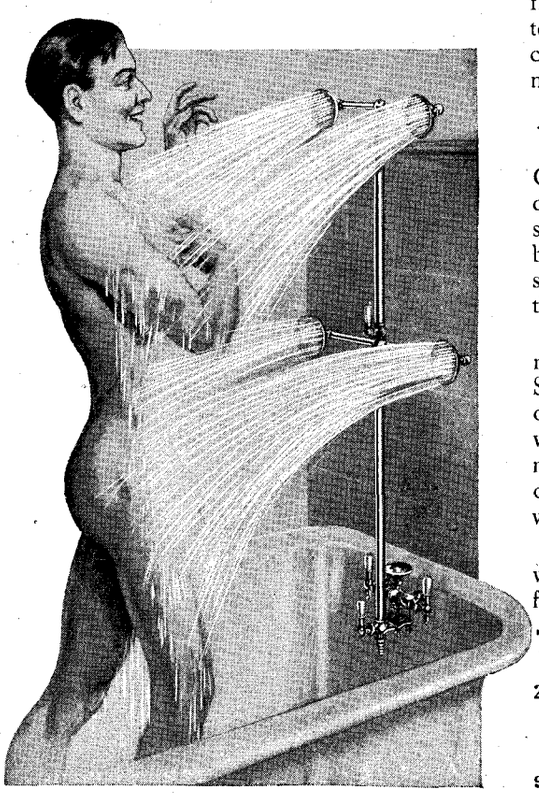

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Does away with all need for a curtain—a patented exclusive feature makes all the water *hug* the body and run down into the tub instead of spattering off—*all splash is eliminated.*

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Another big advantage — it sends all the water direct against the body—*doesn't wet your hair.*

In every way this new kind of shower is a revolutionary improvement. Yet the cost complete—with four fine models to choose from—is only $6 to $25. All due to simplicity—to eliminating the curtain and other parts heretofore necessary evils.

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"Keeping Well by Keeping Clean" is a free book that's chock full of sound common-sense about how to keep at your best, both summer and winter, simply by getting more invigoration out of soap and water.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"B. M. B.," Canadian, Texas.—"In *Phædo*, Plato makes Socrates say, 'For I am very far from admitting that he who contemplates existences through the medium of ideas, sees them only "through a glass darkly," any more than he who sees them in their working and effects.' Did Socrates quote the words, 'through a glass darkly'? Where did the expression originate?"

The quotation is from the English translation by Dr. Jowett, which is a rather free rendering of the original Greek. A more exact translation of the Greek words would be, "For I do not altogether admit that he who looks at existences in the form of ideas sees them altogether in their likeness, any more than he who looks at them in the form of their results." The "in a glass darkly" is an interpolation of the translator. This form of words, as used by St. Paul in 1 *Cor.* xiii, 12, is quite different in the Greek from that given in the *Phædo*, and might be translated, "Now we see, as through a glass, in a confused way," literally, "in an enigma or puzzle," which form of words does not appear in the *Phædo*.

"C. N. L.," Demopolis, Ala.—"Will you kindly define meaning of free press as applied to citizens of United States? Also advise if the subjects of Germany have free press."

Free is defined as "Not bound by restrictions, physical, governmental, or moral, and whether as respects one's views, desires, inclinations, or conduct; not subject to the authority; at liberty; independent; as, the former slave is *free; free* will; *free* speech and *free press*." The government of this country allows absolute liberty to the press; newspapers and periodicals being permitted to publish anything they wish, of whatever political shade, and it places no restrictions upon such publications, except to refuse the use of the mails to such as contain indecent or immoral matter. In Germany the government has always retained the right of censoring or of prohibiting entirely any publication that does not coincide with the views of the administration.

"L. J. S.," Vincennes, Ind.—"Kindly tell me whether the *o* in *Tosti* is long or short."

Tosti is pronounced *tos'ti*—*o* as in *not* and *i* as in *police*.

"F. L. K.," Chicago, Ill.—"Kindly inform me who a *standpatter* is."

Standpatter is a term used in United States politics to designate one who adheres obstinately to the policy of the party in power; specifically, a politician who advocates maintaining the existing tariff-schedules.

"W. M.," McCurtain, Okla.—"Would it be correct to say, 'The acceptation of the bill is expected'?"

Altho it is not incorrect, it would be better to say, "The *acceptance* of the bill is expected."

"M. P.," Fresno, Cal.—"Please tell me what the word 'marry' means as Shakespeare uses it in his plays, especially in 'Hamlet'; he uses it so often, such as, '*Marry* well said, very well said.'"

This word is defined as an exclamation of surprize or asseveration: a corruption of *Mary* or *by Mary* (the Virgin). Many affirmations and expressions of surprize found in medieval literature have *marry* as the first element; as, *marry a me, marry come up*, etc.

"C. A.," Pittsburg, Pa.—"What is the meaning of 'Animo non astutia'? It is the motto of the Gordon family of Scotland."

This phrase means "By courage, not by cunning."

"S. F. P.," Freeport, L. I.—"What is a vocational analyst?"

A *vocationalist analyst* is a man or woman who has made a study of vocations, and is engaged by institutions to talk with applicants and students, to find out what their abilities are, and finally to advise them in what branch of effort they are most likely to be successful.

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